The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,185.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, MAY 3, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Two Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

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First insertion	9 As. per Line.
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For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

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The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
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Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The Steam Ship " ETHIOPIA," 2,082 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. H. Atkinson, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 8th May 1875, at 4 P.M.

May 1875.		May 1875.	
Leave BOMBAY	8	Leave Madras	23
„ Carwar	10	„ Coconada	25
„ Narrakul	14	„ Vizagapatam	26
„ Alleppy	14	„ Bimlipatam	26
„ Tuticorin	16	„ Calingapatam	27
„ Colombo	17	„ Gopalpore	27
„ Galle	18	„ False Point	28
„ Negapatam	21	Arrives CALCUTTA	30

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

P.S.—Weather permitting, the Steamer will call at Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore and Cochin.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHRNIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander G. G. C. Stevenson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 7th May 1875, at 4 P.M.

May 1875.		May 1875.	
Leave BOMBAY	7	Leave BUSREH	16
„ Kurrachee	11	„ Mahomerah	26
„ Gwadur	12	„ Fao	27
„ Bunder Abbas	15	„ Bushire	28
„ Linga	15	„ Linga	31
„ Bahrein	19	„ Bunder Abbas	June 1
„ Bushire	20	„ Jask	2
„ Gwadur	22	„ Gwadur	4
„ Mahomerah	22	„ Kurrachee	8
Arrive BUSREH	23	Arrive BOMBAY	11

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander B. J. Scott, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 3rd May, 1875, at 2 P.M., calling at Veraval, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

The s.s. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander G. G. C. Stevenson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 7th May 1875, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR & INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

EVERY THURSDAY AT 4 P.M.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited.) will despatch the s. s. BUSHREE, 797 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander J. Smith, as above on THURSDAY, the 6th May 1875, at 4 P.M. She will call at

Hurmee.	Dewghur.
Boria.	Malwan.
Ratnagherry.	Vingorla.
Jaytapore.	Goa (Panjim) and
Vijaidroog.	Carwar.

For freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

STEAM TO LONDON.

TO SAIL ON THE 8TH MAY, 1875.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch their New Steamer CANARA, 1,902 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander A. Inverk, from Bombay as above. For freight or Passage, apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents, B. I. S. N. Company, Limited.

Bombay, 13th April 1875.

STEAM TO GOA, CARWAR, COMPTA AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Every Tuesday, at 4 P.M.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer PEARL, C. Dunay, Commander, will leave for undermentioned ports on TUESDAY next, the 4th May at 4 P.M., from the Apollo Bunder :—

Hurmee.	Goa Panjim.
Ratnagherry.	Carwar.
Jaytapore.	Compta.
Malwan.	

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

No. 16, Medows Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 15th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£29	£15	£4	Steamer Boat.
Suez	56	33	6	
Port Said	39	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	62	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

"ARABIA," to sail on SATURDAY, the 1st of May, 1875.
"BATAVIA," to sail on TUESDAY, the 1st of June 1875.
"PERSIA," to sail on THURSDAY, the 1st of July, 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day two previous to sailing.

For head-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street,

Bombay, 1st January 1875.

NOW READY,

MOUNTED INFANTRY: AN ESSAY.

BY

CAPTAIN HOGG.

Cadet 3rd Bombay Cavalry and Adjutant Poona Horse.

May be had at this Office. Price Re. 1.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :

Captain.	Tons. H.P.		
		May.	
AVOCA	J. H. Torbock	1461	250 3rd—Suez, &c.
MIRZAPORE	A. Parish	2763	600 10th—Southampton.
BARODA	W. Penhaul	1874	400 17th—Suez, &c.
KHIVA	C. G. Perrins	2809	450 24th—Southampton.
GHELONG	C. Fraser	1594	250 31st—Suez, &c.
		June.	
GWALIOR	N. W. Heslewood	2725	450 4th—Southampton.
BOKHARA	W. D. Anderson	2992	450 14th—Suez, &c.
LOMBARDY	E. M. Gillon	2723	450 18th—Southampton.
KASHGAR	G. J. Babot	2659	450 25th—Suez, &c.
		July.	
HINDOSTAN	N. Rosket	3113	600 2nd—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct ; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Masagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Masagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 26th April 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 3rd May 1875, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. ZAMBESI, (2,421 tons, and 370 H.P.), Captain G. E. Cates, will be despatched as above, carrying a Mail to Malta, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not forfeited by the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 1st May 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 26th April 1875.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL, TO LEAVE ABOUT 25TH MAY.

THE fine Screw Steamer PALESTINE, 2,867 Tons, 300 H. P., Classed 100 A 1 at Lloyd's will be despatched as above. She has superior accommodation for 25 1st Class Passengers and will make the run in 30 days. For Passage, &c., apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
4, Church Lane.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE 7TH MAY POSITIVELY.

THE fast and magnificent S. S. "NAVARINO,"

S. H. BUTLER, Commander, 3,350 tons, 450 H. P., built expressly for the Indian trade, with special reference to the convenience and comfort of passengers. She has very superior accommodation on the Saloon and Saindecks for 95 first-class passengers, and is fitted with every requisite. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has a good Milch Cow on board.

The "NAVARINO" made the passage out in 27 days, including all stoppages.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Steerage,
To Liverpool	Rs. 800	Rs. 300	Rs. 200
To Suez	350	200	..
To Malta	400	250	..

exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board. For passage apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Passenger Agents.

W. NICOL & Co., Consignees.

Bombay, 27th April 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

SALE OF SUFFRAS.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 3rd inst., Messrs. S SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 4 P.M., in Scott Press at Colaba, by order of Govind Mohanjee, and onaccount and risk of the first purchaser, Ramdass Rutonsey.

350 Suffras with Ropes, Surat, Broach and Jumbooeur.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 3rd May 1875.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece-goods, Twist, &c.—

5 Bales Grey Shirtings 10 and 11 lbs
5 Cases Turkey Red Cambrics, 24 yards and 48 inches
5 ditto White Drills
1 ditto White Net
2 Pianos

On account of the concerned—

52 Cases Macaroni

On account of the Underwriters—

2 Bales damaged Hessians.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 3rd May 1875.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, NO. 13, APOLLO STREET.

SALE OF SHARES.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 3rd instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction in the Share Bazaar by order of Shah Roogmathdass Heemchund and on account and risk of Mr. Bazonjee Kerhadjee.

2 Shares of the New Dharu say Poonjabhoy Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, numbered respective 2450 and 2484.

TERMS CASH.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainwares, &c., at the second floor of the Residence No 2, Military Square Lane, Fort.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 4th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above-named place, the valuable Household Furniture &c., the property of J. N. HOULSTON, Esq., changing his residence, comprising glass and porcelainware, plated articles, cutlery, dining room and easy chairs, sideboard, dining, circular and other tables, couversati n & 2 reclining couches, drawing-room chairs, carpets, chiffonier a ottege pi no, a carved 4-posts bedstead, camp cots, cloths dressers, hanging and table lamps, dispense and store-room utensils, China matting, coir-rugs, &c.

The property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Elegantly Carved Blackwood Furniture, Glass, Crockery, and Plateduare, &c., at the Bungalow next to Mr. C. R. Wadia's Dispensary, Tanna.

On THURSDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 12 o'clock noon, at the abovementioned place, all the elegantly carved furniture, &c., the property of Surgeon-Major H. Atkins (Civil Surgeon, Tanna) proceeding up-country, the same comprising cut glassware, decanters, jugs, ice plates, handsome dinner, dessert and tea set, plated cruet and egg frames, silver, ice pitcher, knives, &c., and the furniture all carved well-seasoned, such as circular and pier tables, sideboard, teapoy, chiffoniers, whatnots, writing tables, sets of dining tables, camp cots, clothes and gown pegs-ness, dressing and washhand tables, toilette glasses, hanging and table argand lamps, dispense cupboards, and miscellaneous articles, &c.

No Catalogues, and the property is now on view.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 3rd May 1875.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c.

On WEDNESDAY, the 5th instant, at 3 P.M. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are inst ucted to sub-mit to Public Auction in the Godown of Messrs. Framjee Sanda, & Co. Nefuli Lane, Fort, the following piece goods :—

Turkey Red C-mbrics	44 inches 24 yards.
Do. „	Garments 24 inches 28 yards.
Do.	Printed Jaconnets 40 inches 20 yards.
Imperial Red Twist No. 20.	
Do. „ „	„ 30.
Yellow Twist „	„ 30.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and richly open carved Blackwood Household Furniture, rich Crockery and Glasswares, a first class Rosewood Grand Piano by Collard and Collard, a sweet toned Rosewood Harmonium by C. Hietheimer, a French Slate Billiard Table, a first class English built Open Carriage by Robt. Ness, a handsome English built light Mail Phaeton by Ness Bros., a ditto Dogcart by H. Mason, a pair of Grey Arab Carriage Horses, a fine Milch Cow, sets of English Single and Double Harness, Saddles, Choice Plants, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On THURSDAY, the 6th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household Furniture, Piano, Harmonium, Billiard, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of O. H. Ruelens Esq., proceeding to Europe. The sale comprises handsome set of rich cut glasses, rich dinner, breakfast and dessert services, a set of best dish covers containing 4, by Elkington, elegantly carved seasoned blackwood furniture, such as a set of dining tables in 4 pieces, with round ends to form a circular table handsome cup-board, dumb-waiter, dining-room chairs, screens, circular, pier and card tables, easy, prudeau and drawing-room chairs, conversation sofas, whatnots, a first-class rosewood grand piano, by Collard and Collard in excellent order, a sweet-toned rosewood harmonium with 10 stops by C. Hiethsimer, a French slate billiard table, with lamp, rich carpet, handsome iron four-posts bedstead, camp cots, reclining couchon, dressing and washing tables, toilet and cheval glasses, clothes and gown pegs-ess, chest of drawer, dispense articles, cooking utensils, choice plants, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 First-class English-built Open Carriage, by Robert Ness,
1 Handsome English built Mail Phaeton, by by Ness Brothers.
1 Handsome English-built Dog-cart, by H. Mason.
A Pair of serviceable Grey Arab Carriage Horses.
A Fine Sunat Milch Cow.
Sets of English Plated Mounted Single and Double Harness, Hunting Saddles, &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of the remaining valuable Stock in trade, consisting of elegantly Carved Blackwood Furniture, splendid Pier Glasses with gilt Console Tables, Tucker's handsome plated 2, 3, 4, 5, and 8 Light Argand Lamps, Chandeliers, wall candelabras first-rate iron safes, best plateduare, rich Crockery and Glasswares, Fancy Goods, rich Valeys, pile and Brussels Carpets, medium size Slate Billiard, sets of English single and double Harness, &c., at Byculla, opposite the Jewish Synagogue.

On TUESDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, without reserve, the whole of the Valuable Stock in trade, &c., belonging to Mr. Sompie Parsis selling off on account of lease of the premises being about to expire.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, a Mahogany grand square piano by "C. H. Schroder" a handsome English-built Broughaam by "Lauri and Marner," a strong grey Brougham, horse, plants, &c., at Kumballa Hill.

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, &c., the property of O Nolan, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of Serviceable Surgical Instruments.

On FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at their rooms, the property of Government.

62 Cases of serviceable surgical instruments.

The above cases will be on view from Saturday the 15th instant.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 3rd May 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANCHOR LINE.

THE CALEDONIA, S.S., will SAIL for LIVERPOOL THIS EVENING. Passengers are requested to be on board by five o'clock P.M.

W. & A. GRAHAM Co., Agents.

Monday, 3rd May 1875.

PRIZES!! PRIZES!! PRIZES!!!

SECOND FASHIONABLE FAMILY NIGHT.

TUESDAY, 4TH MAY, 1875.

THE "PHANTOM CHRISTYS", IN CONJUNCTION WITH

D'ARCY READ'S "GHOST."

On this occasion, Reserved Seats ..... Rs. 2-0
Unreserved Seats ..... „ 1-8
4 Family Reserved Seats ..... „ 7-0
4 ditto Unreserved Seats ..... „ 5-0

CHILDREN HALF PRICE TO ALL PARTS.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.

The undersigned have been appointed AGENTS of the Manchester Fire Assurance Company, and are prepared to issue Policies upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, household Furniture, Merchandize, Shipping, &c.

GADDUM & Co., Agents in Bombay.

BOILERS FOR SALE.—OFFERS will be received at the Office of the Manockjee Petit's Spinning and Weaving Company, No. 5, Hornby Row, Fort, for four Wrought Iron Lancashire BOILERS, 30 H.P. each, 35 feet long, 7 feet diameter, with two Flues through each. They are manufactured by Messrs. Hick, Hargreaves and Co. of Bolton, and are in good condition. They can be seen at any hour during the day in the Mill of the Company, Tardeo, where full information about them can be obtained.

C. & F. DINSHAWJEE,
Agents, Manockjee Petit's Spinning and Weaving Company.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, in variety, a new SUPPLY of their most POPULAR SILVER LEVER WATCHES ..... Rs. 50
And Silver Keyless Lever Watches ..... „ 80

A two years' guarantee is attached to each of the above Watches, and they have been manufactured expressly for this climate, the greatest possible care has been given to their finish. A Gold Medal was awarded at the Bruesh Exhibition for the excellence of the Rs. 50 Watch, and as the Rs. 80 Watches are made on exactly the same principle with the addition of the "Keyless Mechanism" they can be highly recommended.

Messrs. F. L. and Co. also beg to draw the attention of the public to their NEW STOCK of

LAMP CLOCKS,

standing or hanging, in fancy gilt pedestals. The soft light emitted by the Lamp attached to these Clocks, make them an indispensable article in a sick room, while th ir attracting appearance, combined with their utility as Clocks, make them a graceful ornament in a drawing room.

Price—Standing ..... Rs. 30-0
„ Ditto with Alarm ..... „ 40 0
„ Hanging ..... „ Rs. 65 and Rs. 80.

ONE YEAR'S GUARANTEE IS ATTACHED.

NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

OVERLAND TRUNKS, PORTMANTEAUS, &c.

OVERLAND TRUNKS, with Iron Frames, made specially to order, the Regulation size, to fit under P. & O. Berths and seats.

Size		
.....	27 inches long	
.....	31 „	Re. 1 per inch.
.....	33 „	
.....	36 „	

LADIES' OVERLAND TRUNKS, similar in quality to above, but fitted with TRAYS for holding light articles.

27 inches long	.....	Rs 36
30 „	.....	„ 39
33 „	.....	„ 42
36 „	.....	„ 45

PORTMANTEAUS for RAILWAY TRAVELLERS, CANVAS, covered with black Leather. Size 16 inch, 18, 21, 24, 27, 30, 33 and 36 inches long. Price Rs. 14-8, 15-8, 16-8, 17-8, 18-8, 20, 21-8, 23 and 25 each.

SAME as preceding in sizes, made of Cow Hide, at Rs. 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 27, 30, 33 and Rs. 36 each.

SOLID LEATHER PORTMANTEAUS, with Patent Locks, Brass Mounted, same sizes as last, at 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65 and 70 Rs. each.

THE GLADSTONE BAG, made of the best Cow Hide in Black and in Tan Colour. This is one of the most convenient and commodious Bags invented as when not full it collapses, saving thereby the great bulk which in ordinary Bags and Trunks cannot be avoided. Size 18, 20 and 22 inches long, at Rs. 25, 30 and 35 each.

BLACK LEATHER BAGS, of various sizes, lined with BROWN HOLLAND, from Rs. 12-8 to Rs. 27-8.

LADIES' RUSSIA LEATHER HAND BAGS with Pocket and Lock, from 10 inches to 13 inches long, at from 5-8 to 7 Rs. each.

COW HIDE HAND BAGS—A large variety of very serviceable and commodious Bags, at from Rs. 10-8 to Rs. 20.

COURIER BAGS in Black Russia, with Pocket size, 6 inches, 9 inches, and 12 inches long, at Rs. 5-8, 6-8 and 8 respectively.

COURIER BAGS in Red Russia, Rs. 8.

COURIER BAGS in Pig Skin, Rs. 8-8.

COURIER BAGS in Canvas with Red Morocco and Gilt Mountings, a very fashionable and neat strong Bag, Rs. 11.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S TRAVELLING or DRESSING CASES fitted with all the latest improvements and handsomely and elegantly mounted, from Rs. 100 to Rs. 150.

LEATHER HAT CASES, Hat Shape, Rs. 5-8

LEATHER HAT CASES, Bucket Shape, Rs. 7-8.

SQUARE HAT CASES, solid Leather, Rs. 25.

LARGE CANVAS SOILED LINEN BAGS, Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 4-8.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT, OR ONE ANNA AND A HALF ALLOWED ON EACH RUPEE FOR READY MONEY ORDERS AMOUNTING TO 10 RUPEES.

WATSON AND CO.,
8 & 9, CHURCH-GATE STREET, & 22 & 23,
RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.

Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1867 and 1874 respectively.

Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1867 and 1874 respectively.

Share List and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week

Annual Subscription in advance ..... Rs. 10
Single Copy..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette," Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

J. NEUBERG, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED, A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK, BY DIRECT IMPORTATION FROM SWITZERLAND.

Rs. 27 per case of 4 dozen Tins.
Rs. 7 per single dozen.

FOR CASH ONLY.

Nota.—Observe that the Genuine *SWISS* Milk has the words, "Prepared in Switzerland," written across the label in Red Ink.

A FRESH SHIPMENT OF OILMANSTORES, BY CROSSE AND BLACKWELL, JAMS, SAUSAGES, SALMON SAUCES, &c., &c., BELOW COST PRICES TO CLEAR STOCK.

GALVANIZED IRON BATH TUBS, STRONG, SERVICEABLE, Specially adapted for DISTRICT USE.

Length	3 Feet.
Width	2 Feet 3 Inches.
Depth	1 Foot 2 Inches.

PRICE Rs. 12 EACH.

FOR SALE, A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF LITHOGRAPHIC STONES OF THE FOLLOWING SIZES :—

15 by 21 inches.	22 by 28 inches.
18 by 24 do.	22 by 32 do.
19 by 25 do.	26 by 39 do.

SUPERFINE CARD-BOARDS FOR MOUNTING PHOTOGRAPHS OR DRAWINGS.

BALL PROGRAMME PENCILS,

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

CHOLERA REMEDIES.

THE following have been employed very successfully for many years in this Presidency, and are recommended at the present juncture :—

D. S. Kemp and Co.'s Cholera and Diarrhœa Mixture per bottle	Rs. 1 0
Dr. Leith's Cholera and Diarrhœa Mixture with Opium	„ 1 4
Do ditto do. without	„ 1 0
Cholera Pills, as supplied by Government, per phial	„ 1 0
Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, per phial 12 as., Rs. 1-8 and	„ 3 0
Dr. Rubini's Concentrated Solution of Camphor, per phial	„ 1 0

The usual wholesale discount is allowed on quantities.

DISINFECTANTS.

Carbolic Disinfecting Powder per tin	Rs. 0 10
Do. ditto per case	„ 7 0
Do. ditto per cask	Rs. 14 and „ 26 0
Carbolic Acid for disinfecting per gallon	„ 4 8
Condy's Disinfecting Fluid ditto	„ 7 0
Burnett's Disinfecting Fluid per quart	„ 2 0
Chloride-um Liquid ditto	„ 2 0

Wholesale discount on quantities.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

MIX YOUR OWN CLARET CUP.

Save your Wine, avoid the deglutition of crude spices, and promote your health by using AROMATIC DISTILLATE.

It produces a Claret Cup which touches perfection, exquisite in aroma but innoxious to the most delicate interior. Gourmets will find it a valuable acquisition.

Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO., BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.—Superior Himalayan KUMAON TEAS in 1 lb. packets, at Re. 1-12 to Rs. 2-4 per lb. Apply D. P. HATHA & Co., 9, Hummum Street.

EPPS'S COCOA. BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operation of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well-fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

MANUFACTURE OF COCOA.—"We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps and Co. Manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in the Euston-road, London."—See article in *Cassell's Household Guide.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

and only in ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins, labelled thus :—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Picoadilly.
Works—Euston Road and Camden Town.

Makers of Epps's Milky Cocoa (Cocoa and Condensed Milk.

ENGLISH GOODS (Via Suez Canal)

AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & COMPANY,

SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN, India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,

50 TO 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,
Corner of Cheapside, London,

ESTABLISHED 1843,

Invite attention to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue, and Outfitting List, 60 pages, sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description.

PATTERNS FREE,

LADIES' CLOTHING, LINENS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, HABERDASHERY, JEWELLERY, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrement.

Household Furniture,	Boots and Shoes,
Musical Instruments,	Wines and Spirits,
Ironmongery,	Ales and Beers,
Fire-arms,	Preserved Provisions,
Agricultural Implements,	Stationery,
Cutlery,	Perfumery,
Carriages,	Books,
Saddlery and Harness,	Toys, &c., &c.

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent. Price List can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.

Terms.—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany Indents, and balance drawn for at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India, at a uniform charge of 1s. 6d. per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,
50, 51 & 52, St. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BADHAM AND COMPANY'S SPECIAL KIT

FOR OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS,

READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

CASH PRICES.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Deck Suits	10 to 16 8	Children's White Cotton Socks from doz.	6-8 to 12 8	Ladies' Carriage Bags, fitted complete	58 8	Warm Gloves	1 8
Overland Suits	25 0	Heather Merino do	6-8 to 12 8	Gents' Dressing Cases	11 8	Mitts	1 8
Warm Suits	30 0	Travelling Caps	3 8	Solled Linen Bags, all sizes	5 to 6 0	Mufflers	2 12
Overcoats and Inverness Capes from	35 0	Travelling Seal-skin Caps	6-8 to 8 8	Cash Bags	6 12	Pins, Scarf	1 0
Dressing Gowns	9 to 20 0	Travelling Hats	3-8 to 6 8	Courier do

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY EVENING, 1st MAY, 1875.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed dull, sales 10,000 bales, and to-day's report is even more depressed, the sales only reaching 7,000 bales. Spot quotations continue unaltered according to Reuter, but there can be no doubt that both ready Cotton and to arrive is lower and more difficult of sale. There is nothing of a special character to account for the increased depression, or at all events nothing which we have not previously noticed, large supplies as against a very moderate trade demand being the controlling power.

The American figures to date are as follows :—

	1875	1874	1873
Week's receipts	22,000	29,000	47,000
„ Exports to U. K.	38,000	42,000	44,000
„ „ Continent	13,000	27,000	21,000
Total receipts, since 1st Sept	3,302,000	3,568,000	3,256,000
„ Exports to U. K.	1,525,000	1,573,000	1,495,000
„ „ „ Continent	763,000	893,000	666,000
Stocks at the Ports	474,000	411,000	431,000

The visible supply of Cotton in and afloat for the U. K. on the 30th ultimo compares with last week and the corresponding date last year as follows :—

	1875	Last week	1874
Stock in Liverpool	895,000	890,000	863,000
„ London	168,500	163,500	156,400
American afloat	220,000	200,000	261,000
East Indian „	225,000	240,000	354,000
	1,443,500	1,433,500	1,575,000
Price of Mid. Orleans	8 1/4d.	8 1/4d.	8 7-16d.
„ Fair Dholleras	5 5-16d.	5 5-16d.	5 1/2d.
Broach	2 13-16d.	2 13-16d.	2 13-16d.

The Manchester Piece Goods Market shows no life of any kind, yesterday's report being again quiet but unchanged.

General Produce is unaltered with the exception of Coffee which is 6d. per cwt. dearer.

Consols this morning are quoted at 93 3/4 ; French Rentes at 103 1/4. Bar Silver has declined to 57d. per oz.

STERLING EXCHANGE has undergone a decided reaction here to-day, partly owing to the decline in Bar Silver in London, and in part to the easier feeling regarding money. The Banks in the morning named 9 annas as their buying rates for 3 months' credits, a concession of 1/32d from yesterday, but at the close there were willing buyers at 17/32d., or a decline of 1/16d for the day. Even at the reduced level very few bills have been offering, the difficulty cotton shippers experience in getting delivery of their Dholleras contracts, admitting of very little fresh paper coming on the market. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	10 1/2d.	per rupee
Do 4 months' sight	1s. 10 9/16d.	„
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 10 17/32d.	„
Documents 3 months' sight	1s. 10 9/16d.	„

On Calcutta rates have recovered to 99 1/2 for demand and 99 3/4 for 60 days' sight bills, nor are there many sellers at that, the pressure with the Banks being evidently materially lessened. GOVERNMENT PAPER has hardened considerably. We quote Fours Rs. 101 1/2 ; Fours and a half Rs. 102 1/2 ; Fives and a half Rs. 103 1/2, buyers but no sellers.

Shares are steady although there has been very little actual business doing. Bank of Bombays have recovered to Rs. 722 1/2 and Bombay Burmah Trading Company to Rs. 1,600, but otherwise quotations are unchanged.

COTTON has been dull and depressed with but a small business doing. There are buyers especially of the better Dholleri descriptions at comparatively fair rates, but sellers are already so far behind with deliveries against previous contracts owing to the long passages being made by boats from Kattywar ports, that they hesitate to sell except what they have actually in hand. Prices may be called Rs. 1 per candy lower, but this scarcely expresses the dulness actually existing. The receipts yesterday were 8,231 bales, making 61,215 bales for the week against 68,209 last week and 60,675 bales for the corresponding week last year. The total since 1st September is now 963,046 against 936,699 bales last year.

The following may prove of interest to shippers of Cotton from this port :—

BLACK LEAF CLAIMS.—The following clause was adopted at a joint meeting of Underwriters and Merchants, held at Liverpool on the 2nd inst :—"It is agreed that damage from black leaf discoloration shall not be claimed for under this policy, except when caused by bales so affected having been in actual contact with sea water or fire, and that no allowance shall be made for black leaf in damaged bales when the entire sound portion of the same mark contains black leaf."—*Shipping and Mercantile Gazette, Friday, April 9*, 1875.

FREIGHTS have been extremely quiet to-day. Steamers are getting but little cargo at £1-10 and sailing ships make equally slow progress at £1-15 for wood and £1-17-6 to £2 for Iron.

PIECE GOODS are duller than ever. Almost no sales have been made from first hands to-day and prices are quite nominal.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value.	Paid up.	Last dividend.		Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	9 p.ct.	Agra Bank	94
22,000	1,000	all	7 1/2 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,410
30,000	500	all	8p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	721
5,25	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,190
80,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bank of H. L. & China	200
40,000	281	all	Nil	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	275
40,000	100	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bank of India & China	175
40,000	250	1	9 p.ct.	National Bank of India	107
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	500

PRESS COMPANIES.

15[illegible]	5,000	2,850	100pc	Akbar Cotton Press Co	1,025
300	2 000	1,100	50 do	Albert Co. Kurrachee	690
100	50	all	18p.ct.	Albert Ginning Co	630
350	1,000	600	30	Alfred Mills Co	1,100
120	1,000	11,000	9 0pc	Apollo Press Co	3,300
175	1,000	all		Bellary	605
155	80	all	60p.c.	Berar Company (New)	585
200	2,000	all	200pc	Bombay Press Co	1,325
200	100	all	50p.c.	Do New	250
1,400	250	all	60p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	1,140
400	1,500	all	37 1/2p.c.	Carwar Company	587
120	250	all		Coconada Press Co	120
800	1,500	all	175pc	Colaba Press Co	2,300
500	200	all	Nil	Dhollera P. & G. Co	200
332	1,000	all		East India Press Co	1,140
150	2,500	all	200	Fort Press Co	2,900
200	2,000	2,000	15 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press Co	3 0
200	500	all	100 pc	French Press Co	450
1150	...	1,400	100 pc	Imperial Press Co	400
2125	400	320	60 p.c.	Mofussil Press & G. Co	435
400	2,500	1,000	200 pc	Nusserbanjee Banaf Co	1,200
120	...	1,500	250 pc	Princeof Wales Press	900
300	500	all	100 pc	Sassoon Press Co	540
400	300	750	135 p.c.	Scinde Press Co	420
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	800
15,	850	all	12p.c.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co	1,000
450	1,000		100pc	Volkart's nited Press Co	1,000

For share for the half year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	318	9 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidate Stock	244
.....	£20	16	14 6	do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£7	6	7 3	do. Ditto	72
.....	£20	21	13 1	do. Ditto	32
.....	£100	1,000		do. B. B. & C. I. Railway Co	1,100
.....	£18	19	5 15	do. New £18 Shares	220

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co	1,240
7,500	150	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	105
3,750	2,000	2,000	20p.c.	Mazagon Land	850
6,000	1,400	all	15p.c.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	240

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

.....	1,250	all	100	Alexandra Spinning	1,350
500	5,500	all	200	Alliance Spinning	2,875
300	2,000	5 0	...	Bhowanygur M. & P. Co	1,700
300	1,000	all	100	Bombay United	1,090
9470	140	110	10*	Broach Mills	195
200	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	850
2,500	2,000	all	100p.	Dharamsey Spinning	1,310
1,250	1,000	all	100p.	Ewing S. & W. Co	1,050
1,500	1,000	all	100p.c.	Great Eastern	1,125
700	1,000	all		Hindustan S. & W. Co	1,025
750	1,000	all	100p	Jeevraj Balloo Mills	1,100
.....	...	800	...	Khandesh Spinning	1,125
400	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	900
.....	500	...	...	Madras U. Spinning	950
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's	1,135
1,050	1,000	all	120 pc	Morarjee Spinning	1,125xd.
4,000	615	all	60	Oriental	710
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	600
110	1,000	1,000	200p.	Soonderdas Spinning	1,100
1500	1,000	250	31 1/2 p.	Do. do. 1/4 share	270

* Per share for the half-year.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 27th April as compared with that for 20th April :—

Liabilities.	20th April. Rs. A. P.	27th April. Rs. A. P.
Capital	2,90,00,000 0 0	2,90,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	16,66,245 12 1	16,66,333 13 1
Treasury Balance	3,34,37,628 10 8	3,83,53 219 12 6
Total Deposits	2,12,41,968 3 3	2,03,22,879 9 0
Capital Paid Bills & Sundries	6,91,940 5 2	15,54,780 10 11
	8,04,768 0 2	8,38,835 4 9
Rs.	7,97,77,551 0 4	8,39,06,251 2 3
Assets.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	1,53,97,768 7 4	1,50,31 843 1 1
Loans on Govt. Securities	83,64,1 8 0 0	75,05 498 0 0
Credits on ditto	69 0 593 14 1	76,41,347 9 4
Bills discounted	2,10 9 223 1 1	2,15,42 776 11 9
Treasure	10,28,364 2 10	10 78,411 14 10
Mint	13,412 10 11	13,243 1 8
Balances with other Banks	4 82,710 12 0	5,47,917 4 2
Sundries	23,95 11 2	23 372 10 8
Bull on	51 2 3 14 3	51,886 14 8
Cash at Head Office	1,03 77,177 7 3	1,26 73,398 7 7
Do. at Branches	1,06,78,490 15 5	1 79,97,145 6 6
	Rs. 7,97,77,551 0 4	8,39 06,251 2 3

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s. s. OCEAN, 162 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, sailed on Saturday last for Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo, and 118 deck passengers.

THE SHIP CELESTIAL EMPIRE, 1,278 tons, Captain J. Key, will sail to-day for Havre, with a cargo of 7,377 bales cotton and 900 cwts linseed.

THE S. S. LINDA, 862 tons, Captain, A. Balls, sailed on Saturday last for Port Said, vis the Suez Canald with a cargo of 6,831 bales cotton, 799 cwts linseed and general cargo.

THE SHIP WALMER CASTLE, 1,064 tons, Captain S. Boosey, will sail to-day for Havre, with a cargo of 5,837 bales cotton, 1,440 cwts. linseed, and 80 cwts horns.

THE SHIP ROYAL FAMILY, 1,199 tons, Captain A., Fowler, arrived in harbour on the 30th ultimo, from Liverpool (December 16th) with a cargo of 1,737 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

THE S. S. MALACCA, 360 tons, Captain H. G. Guy, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Zanzibar (April 14th), with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. F. C. Osborne, and eight deck passengers.

THE BARQUE TREVANIAN, 478 tons, Captain G. Watling, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Mauritius (March 26), with a cargo of 10,122 bags sugar and ten deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s. s. NUBIA, 1,033 tons, Captain C. N. H. Hector, sailed on Saturday last for Australia, &c, with Australian Mail, general cargo, and the following passengers :—For Melbourne.—Mr. and Mrs. Woodbridge and child, Col. Bardin, Mr. E. C. Buck, Mr. G. McCallum, and Miss. Kirly. For Sydney.—Mr. Blacksland, Mr. B. Egan, and Mr. J. Sheldon.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. SATARA, 820 tons, Captain C. M. H. Day, sailed on Saturday last for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Beypore.—Col. and Mrs T. Mardall and two servants, Mr. E. G. Windle, Mr. and Mr. Gafferson and two Miss Gafferson, Mrs Goldie, Mr. and Mrs. Parcel and four servants, and Mr. Webb. For Cannanore.—Lieut. W. H. Sim and servant. For different ports —Sixteen deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	From-
30	Royal Family	Fowler	Liverpool, Dec 16.
May 1	Malacca (s)	Guy	Zanzibar, Apr 14.
	Trevanian	Watling	Mauritius, Mar 26.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	Arabia (s)	Rollo	Gemo, &c.
	Bengal	London	Calcutta.
	Nubia (s)	Hector	Australia, &c.
	Linda (s)	Balls	Port Said.
	Ocean (s)	Baker	Coast & Cutch.
	Satara (s)	Day	Coast & Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearance on Saturday last :—

Ship Celestial Empire, Key, to Havre.
Ship Walmer Castle, Boosey, to Havre.

CALCUTTA.

April. ARRIVALS.

27 Mysore ..... Turnbull ..... Liverpool, Dec 24.
„ Backvia Letchimy .. Westerberg ...
28 Linguist ..... Curry ..... Sunderland, Dec 24.

April. DEPARTURES.

27 Khandalla (s) ....
„ Tenasserim ....
28 Thomas Dare ....

MADRAS.

April. DEPARTURES.

29 Lorne (s) .... London.
„ Thibet (s) .... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 1.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Cella s, 50 boxes soap, Tychally Sooltanally.
Navarino s, 3 cases cochineal, N and B Wadia & Co.
Emblehope s, 27 cases sherry, Lawrence & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Borrowdale s, 30 runlets tar, Byramjee Sharpoorjee.
Navarino s, 16 cases papers, Joseph Soares ; 6 casks brass wire, Kalbhoy Tychally.
Cella s, 4 cases thread, Abdoolally Ahmedjee.
Rinaldo s, 7 cases papers, Joseph Soares.
Ganges s, 20 cases varnish, Angus Sons & Co

FROM BORDEAUX.

Arabia s, 50 cases vermouth. 150 cases claret and 365 cases brandy, M and E Bejonjee.
Persia s, 50 cases brandy, C E Mitchell & Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Pollux s, 50 cases beer, Ritchie Steuart & Co.

FROM BOSTON.

Edward Kidder, 2,900 cases kerosine oil, Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—May 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Charlotte Croom, 400 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 78 bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co.
Khersetjee, 500 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Stowell Brown, 800 cwts myrabellams, Lyon & Co.
Tagus s, 250 bales cotton, Jewraj Balloo ; 125 cwts coir-yarn, Veerjee Valubdass.
Historian s, 65 bales wool, S Tyabjee and Co ; 56 cwts rags and 61 bales cotton, Mooljee Jaitha and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Rameshaw Guneshandass ; 100 bales cotton Mathooradass Vithaldass ; 5 bales cotton, Wallace and Co ; 525 cwts hemp, Finlay Scott & Co.
Caledonia s, 95 1/4 cwts coir fibre, Veerjee Valubdass ; 1,750 cwts hemp, Nutboo Soonderjee ; 41 bales cotton, The L A & ACo.
King Arthur s, 505 1/4 cwts rapeseed, Finlay Muir and Co ; 550 bales cotton, Knoop and Co ; 150 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 12 bales wool, E I S N Co.
Navarino s, 801 cwts linseed, W and A Graham and Co ; 50 bales wool, Lillubhur Govindjee ; 129 bales cotton Ralli Brothers ; 157 bales cotton, Henry Dodx and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 250 bales cotton, Jewsar Balloo ; 150 bales cotton, Lillubhur Lukhomey ; 500 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co ; 50 bales wool, Dewjee Govindjee.
Wimbledon s, 1 000 bales cotton, Ewart Latham & Co.
Lady Feycett s, 810 cwts linseed, Eduljee Nusserwanjee ; 250 bales cotton, Jewsar Balloo.

FOR LONDON.

Ardenlea, 14,464 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.
Canara s, 4 bales rags, Framjee Nowrojee.
Ganges s, 6 cases fishmaws, L J Bottlehoye ; 9,462 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers ; 350 cwts groundnuts, Merwally Nuthoo ; 100 cwts horns, Hasoom Noorahamed-Mirzapore s, 33 bales hides, Nenseebhoy Allarukhia ; 181 cwts B teeth, Shreeram Moota.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Winona, 221 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.
Emelio Barabino, 60 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Walmer Castle, 137 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co.
Octavia, 150 bales cotton, H Clason & Co.
Tabor, 438 bales cotton, Jules Seigfried & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Excelsior s, 373 cwts gingellyseed, Finlay Scott & Co.
Aksai s, 1,500 cwts gingellyseed, Ralli Brothers ; 7 bales cotton, A Kunkler and Co ; 420 cwts gingellyseed, Alsen Riche & Co.
Potomac s, 1,600 cwts wheat and 8,482 cwts gingellyseed, Finlay Scott and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 69 cwts coffee and 33 cwts gingellyseed, S Tyebjee & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Pollux s, 200 bags coffee, B I S N Co ; 50 bales cotton, A Kunkler and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Austrian Trading and Co ; 200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 150 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Pollux s, 120 bales cotton, Jules Seigfried & Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Linda s, 4 1/2 cwts coffee, Knoop & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Pollux s, 5 cwts sandalwood, M M Misree ; 3 1/2 cwts croton seed, Cayamally Tyebally

FOR HONGKONG.

Zambesi s, 22 cwts fishmaws, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 2 cwts fishmaws and 12 1/2 cwts sharkfins, Allana Munjee ; 25 bales twist, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy ; 22 cwts horns, Lodhabhoy Ebram ; 56 bales cotton, B I S N Co ; 15 chests opium, Hajee Esaac Ellias ; 20 chests opium, Hajee Abdoolla Noormahomed 24 chests opium, S E Sassoon ; 21 chests opium, Nursee Kessowjee and Co ; 4 chests opium, Roognath Jugnath ; 10 chests opium, Guneshdass Sobhagmull ; 27 chests opium, Tata and Co ; 6 chests opium, Tarachund Sittaram ; 31 chests opium, Thackersedass Semamull ; 169 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 50 chests opium, N. J. Abraham, 15 chests opium Framjee Hormusjee and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Zambesi s, 11 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 12 chests opium, Ebram Noordin and Co ; 7 chests opium, Mohamlall Maloo ; 8 chests opium, Nensookh Moolchanchund ; 27 chests opium, Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy ; 32 chests opium, Roognath Jugnath ; 13 chests opium, Gunesdass Sobhagmull ; 5 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee & Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 29.

Baldwin, Lieut-Col, Madras Staff Corps, on —, from Bellary Aprat.
Ranken, Col, Madras Staff Corps, on furlough, from Jubbulpore.
Gordon, Lieut-Col, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, from Calcutta.

MAY 1.

Reeve, Captain, Madras 45th Regt, on leave, from Bangalore.
Vansittart, Lieut, Bengal 72nd Highlanders, on leave, from Nowshera.

DEPARTURES—APRIL 30.

Johnstone, Dy Surg Genl, Bombay Ind Med Dept, on leave, to Matheran.

MAY 1.

Massy, Surg, Bengal Civil Med Dept, on furlough, to England.
Moir, Vet Surg, Beng: I R H A, on Med Cert, to England.
Smith, Surg Maj, Bengal British Med Dept, on furlo, to England.
Cook, Lieut, Bengal 6 rd Regt, on leave, to Bombay.
DeMontmorency, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, to England.
Rose, Captain, Bengal Wing Officer, on fu lough, to England.
Shakespear, Captain, Bengal 5th Cavalry, on furlough, to England.
Baldwin, Lieut-Col, Madras Staff Corps, on leave, to England.
Phillips, Captain, Bombay Political Dept, on furlough, to England
Walfe, Surg Major, Bombay Army Educational Dept, on duty, to Poona.
Bardin, Lieut Col, Madras Staff Corps, on leave, to Melbourne.
Mardoll, Col, Madras Staff Corps, from leave, to Ootacamund.

MAY 2.

Gordon, Lieut Col, Bombay Staff Corps, to join, to Rajcote.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters.

Poona, 1st May 1875.

The following is to be added as para 13 to Section VIII (Wordie-Maj) "Standing orders Native Cavalry :—

13. He should assist the Adjt in the instruction of the Regt in equitation drill and exercise of arms.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments :—

4th Regt N I (Rifles—Maj R R Woodhouse, S C, to officiate as Wing Officer, vice Maj Mignon, offg Dy Judge-Advocate.

15th Regt N I—Capt W F Sandwith having completed five years' service in the appointment of Adjt with the rank of Capt, is re appointed Adjt from 30th Aug 1874.

Capt W R Treveylan having completed five years' service in the appointment of 1st Wing Subn with the rank of Capt, is re-appointed 1st Wing Subn from 30th April 1875.

2nd Regt N I.—Surgn R A Peterson, M D, to officiate in medical charge vice Surgn Simpson proceeding on furlough.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secy of State for India, on the dates specfd against each :—

Lieut-Col W A Park, Bombay Infantry 2nd in Comd, 12th N I. 22nd April 1875.

Lieut-Col J H S Pierce, S C, 2nd in comd 24th N I, 28th April 1875.

Lieut-Col W H Mason, S C, Cantonment Magt, Belgaum, 28th April 1875.

Maj E R Woodhouse, S C, 28th April 1875.

Surgn Maj A N Hojel, Indian Medical Dept, 28th April 1875.

Serjt Maj William Herbert, Bombay Garrison, is transferred to 1 c Unattached List from the 11th P b 1875.

No 246, Serjt Alfred Bradbury, 68th Regt, is appointed Acting Qr Mr Serjt, Deolalee Depot, during the absence of Qr Mr Serjt Miller on furlough.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Mhow Division order dated 15th April 1875, appointing Lieut Mansel, 68th Foot, Station Staff officer at Indore, from the 17th idem.

4th Regt N I.—Regtl order, dated 15th April 1875, directing Capt Comyn, Qr Mr, to officiate as Wing offic r, in add tion to his own duties, until the arrival of Maj Woodhouse.

28th Regt N I—Regtl order, dated 12th April 1875 directing Maj Nimmo, Wing officer, to officiate as 2nd in comd ; Capt Ketelbey, Qr Mr, as Wing officer ; and Lieut Barclay, 2nd Wing Subn, as Qr Mr, in addition to his own duties.

The following orders are confirmed as a temporary arrangement :—

1st d Frontier Force order—Dated 3rd April 1875, directing Captain Malden 2nd in comd, 1st Sind Horse, to officiate as Comdt.

Capt Reynolds, 3rd squadron officer as 2nd in comd.

Lieut Daniel, 1st Squdn Subn as 2nd squdn officer.

Lieut Abbott 2nd Squdn subn as 3rd squdn officer, (the two latter, in addition to their own duties) from March 1875, in succession to Lieut-C-l Alexander proceeded on furlough.

The cancels that part of G O C No 226,10th ultimo, relating to the appointments in the 1st Sind Horse).

—Ditto—Directing Lieut Loch, 3rd squdn officer, 2nd Sind Horse, to officiate as 2nd squdn officer, and Lieut Maitland, 1st squdn subn as 3rd squdn officer, in addition to his own duties, from 17th March 1875, in succession to Capt Hogg appointed off 2nd in comd.

23rd Regt N I—Regtl order, dated 15th March 1875, directing Capt Hobson, Qr Mr, to officiate as Wing Officer in addition to his own duties, from the 3rd idem, vice Lieut Col Blakeney proceeded on medical certificate.

24th Regt N I—Regtl order, dated 12th April 1875, directing Maj G S Hawthorn Wing officer, to officiate as 2nd in comd, and Capt S M Hay 1st Wing Subn as Wing Officer in addition to his own duties until the arrival of Lieut Col Price.

27th Regt N I.—Regtl order, dated 30th March 1875, directing Capt M Nicolson 1st Wing Subn to officiate as 2nd in Comd and Lieut W Macbay, Adjt, as Wing Officer, in addition to their own duties, vice Maj Tanner appointed Offg 2nd in Comd, 26th Regt N I.

That part of G O C 21, 9th Jan, confirming a Regtl order in the 3rd Regt L C is cancelled.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

1st Foot (2nd Batn)—Lieut W D Shaw and Sub-Lieut V G Tippinge, to England, per P and O Steamer, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

66th Foot—Lieut E H Foobery, to England, per P and O Steamer, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Staff Corps—Lieut Col A A Des Vœux, Wing Officer 5th N I, 1 r six days, from date of departure, proceed to Bombay on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

Maj H S Anderson, Assist Adjt Genl, Mhow Division of the Army, from 30th April to 9th May 1875, preparatory to proceeding on furlough to Europe.

Indian Medical Dept—Surgn Maj A M Rogers, in medical charge 6th N I, from 1st to 30th May 1875, preparatory to proceeding on furlough to Europe.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 22nd April 1875.

Colonel W B Irwin, C B, duly employed in the Stud department, is posted to Mean Meer for general duty

With reference to G O C C of the 4th April 1873, p 165, Capt R G Birch, late 1st European Light Cavalry, was permitted to resign the officiating appointment of Garrison Qr Mr, Fort William, from the date he proceeded on furlough, viz. the 15th May 1874.

The following movements of officers of the R A are ordered :—

Lt Col and Bt Col H Brent, from Allahabad to Agra.

Lt Col and Bt Col W J Gray, from Allahabad to Agra.

Under instructions from the Director-General, Army Medl Dept, the undermentioned Surgeon Major, Supdg Surgn Maj Presidency Circle, is directed to return to England at the public expense on being relieved of his administrative duties at the Presidency :—

Surgn Maj J Kellie, M D, attached to A Bgde R H A, will proceed to Calcutta, and take over the duties from Dr Fowler, as officiating Supdg Surgn Maj Presidency Circle as a temporary measure, pending further instructions.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Sirhind Division order, dated the 8th April 1875, directing Surgn W E B Moynan, M D, to report himself to the Officer Comdg 22nd N I, for duty.

Rawal Pindi Division order, dated the 17th Nov 1874, directing Surgn D P Palmer, 5th Bengal Cavalry, to afford medical aid to the 22nd Punjab N I, during the Camp of Exercise, in addition to his other duties.

Dated the 14th April 1875, directing Surg W E Battersby, M B, to proceed from Rawal Pindi to Abbottabad, and report himself for duty to the senior medical officer at that station, his services having been placed at the disposal of Brgdr-Genl Commanding Punjab Frontier Force.

Agra Brigade order, dated the 10th April 1875, directing Surgn D P Macdonald, M D, to proceed to Deolalee and assume medical charge of the 9th Bengal Cavalry.

Peshawar Station order, dated the 31st March 1875, directing Captain H H Taylor, 5th Fusiliers, Station Staff Officer, to assume command of the station, with effect from the 1st April 1875, until further orders, vice Col R Baigrie, Bombay S C, proceeding to England on furlough.

The following Bengal Gazette, dated the 10th April 1875, directing the following arrangements on the return from furlough of Maj G A Prendergast, Comptr :—

M J E D H Vibart, 3rd Squadron Officer, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer.

Capt R Atkins to officiate as 3rd Squadron Officer, in addition to his duties as 1st Squadron Subaltern.

29th Native Infantry—Regtl order, dated the 7th April 1875, making the following appointments, vice Col J Smith, proceeding on furlough :

Lt Col W E Hamilton, 2nd in Comd, to officiate as Comdt.

Capt G S Hills, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd.

Capt S Marshall, Adjt, to officiate as Wing Officer.

Capt F A S D'A de St Laurent, Qr Mr, to officiate as Adjt.

Capt F R A H Constable, offic ating 1st Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Adjt, in addition to his other duties.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Divisional Staff—Major-Genl Sir C Reid, K C B, C, (Commanding Lahore Divisi-n), to Bombay, for one month from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

Royal Horse Artillery—Lieut J C Anspie, (A Battery, C Brigade,) to Bombay, for one month from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

This cancels the leave granted in G O C C of the 18th March 1875, p 168.

Veterinary Surgn W A Russell, (F Brigade) to Bombay for one months from date departure, to appear before a medical board.

11th Hussars—Lieut H P S Reid, to England, per troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

14th Hussars—Qr Mr Serjt Dwyer, to Simla, from date of joining regiment of the 15th October, on private affairs.

18th Hussars—Qr Mr Serjt Tansey, to England, per troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

1st Foot—Lieut W D Shaw, to Bomb-y, for one month from date of quitting regiment, to appear before a medical board.

Sub-Lieut V G Tippinge, to Bombay, for one month from date of quitting regiment, to appear before a medical board.

2nd Foot,—(1st Battalion)—Capt and Local Maj H Flood, to England, per troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

5th Foot,—(1st Battalion)—Capt D G Beamish, to England, per troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

6th Foot (1st Battalion)—Paymaster W Wastell, to England per troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

12th Foot (1st Battalion)—Capt J W Green, to England, per troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

19th Foot—Lieut and Local Col W Leckie, to England, per troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

(This cancels the fifteen months' leave, private affairs, granted by G O C C 30th December 1874, p 556.)

45th Foot—Capt R Anson-Cartwright, to England, per troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

51st Foot,—Lt and Local Capt W E Barnes, to England, per troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

59th Foot Lt Col J deMontmorency, to England, per troopship from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Lt W Fulton, to England, per troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

67th Foot (2nd Battalion)—Sub-Lt G G Moore, to England, per troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

69th Foot,—Lt and Adjt C J Whitaker, to England, per troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

73th Foot—Lt C Fulton, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

78th Foot—Lt H Sinner, to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

83rd Foot Lt Col E Mcurant, to England, per troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

103 h Foot—Capt J H Shaw, to England, per troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

109th Foot—Lt H Hamilton, to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Staff Corps—Lieut C M Irwin, (Queen Meer), to Kashmir, from date of quitting station to the 15th Oct, on private affairs.

Lt Col W J Barlow, (Comdt 5th N I,) to Bombay, for thirty days from date of quitting regiment, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

Lt Col C V Garbett, (2nd Sqdn Subn 3rd Bl Cavy,) to Calcutta, for six months from date of availing himself of it, to study the Native languages.

British Medical Service—Surgn Maj P F Newland, to England, per troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Surgn Maj E Wilkes, (doing duty with No 7 Batty 22nd Regde R A) to Kamthi, from the 16th April to the 12th Oct, on medical certificate.

Surgn A W Duke, M D, to England, per troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Surgn A F S Clarke, M D, to England, per troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette, April* 28).

Mr Harry Wallis Alexander, Mag and Collr of Shahabad, is allowed leave for three months, under Sec 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 3rd May 1875.

Mr Christopher Henry Vowell, Actg Joint Mag and Depy Collr, Rhahabad, is appointed to act as Mag and Collr of that district during the absence, on leave, of Mr E W Alexander, or until further orders.

The services of Surgn W E Griffiths are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Military Dept.

Mr C E Gouldsbury, Asst Supt of Police, Dacca, is allowed leave to Europe on Medical Certificate for 12 months, under Sec 5 Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, together with subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding 30 days.

Mr Dharan Rahan, Asst Supt of Police, Monnfferpore, is transferred to Shahabad, and is posted to Sasseram and Bhuboo.

Mr P Harrop, who was, under orders of the 12th April 1875, appointed temporarily to act as Inspr-Genl of Regi-trations, is also appointed to act as Marriage Registrar of Calcutta, under Act V of 1872, Senior Marriage Registr

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SATURDAY'S "GAZETTE OF INDIA."

SIMLA, 1ST MAY.

Mr. Jardine's notes on the evidence taken at the Baroda trial, with all the exhibits and arguments of counsel, are published in to-day's *Gazette*.

Mr. Eden's appointment as a Member of Council is gazetted, vice Mr. Bayley. Mr. Ellis resigned his seat from the 26th of April.

Colonel Murray officiates as Director General of Telegraphs during Colonel Robinson's absence on special duty in Europe. Mr. Cappel officiates for Colonel Murray and Mr. J. H. Lane officiates as Director of Traffic.

Mr. W. E. Gordon is appointed to take charge of the Accountant General's office and to be officiating Commissioner of Paper currency at Bombay, vice Mr. Lushington going on leave.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALLAHABAD, 2ND MAY.

The Burmah King's troops are reported to be strengthened on the Karennee frontier. The Shans are inclined to join him.

The Dubb village bordering on British territory was attacked by Nowroz Khan's men yesterday. The inhabitants fled to another village close under the fort of Michnee.

The death is reported of Captain Hood, staff Corps Julpigoree.

Heavy rain here to-day.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON, 30TH APRIL.

The following is the result of the race for the 1,000 Guineas" :—

Spinsaway	1
Per Se	2
Chaplet	3

OBITUARY.—Lt.-General Mathew Smith, C.B.

TERRIBLE COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

LONDON, 1ST MAY.

A terrible colliery explosion has occurred at Bunkershill in Staffordshire; thirty-five lives were lost.

CHURCH AND STATE IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, 30TH APRIL.

The Emperor has given his approval to the introduction of a Bill for the suppression of religious orders in Germany.

The Bishop of Munster has been released from his confinement.

ARMY—APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

The following appointments and promotions have been gazetted in the Royal Engineers in consequence of the death of General Sir John Cheape, G.C.B :—

Major General Henry Rigby to be Colonel Commandant.

Colonel J. F. M. Browne, C. B. and Lieutenant Colonel Francis John Moberly to be Colonels.

Major Richard Francis Oakes to be Lieutenant Colonel.

Captains David Henry Trail, Alexander J. Filgate and Henry M. Walker to be Majors.

BREVET PROMOTIONS.

Lieutenant General Walter Scott to be General.

Major General Henry Rigby to be Lieutenant General.

Colonels Valentine Thomas Mairis and G. W. Walker to be Major Generals.

Major Westir Welmar to be Lieutenant Colonel.

OBITUARY.—Major General J. C. Brooke.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 30TH APRIL, AFT.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton		58,000	bales.
Do	do	Surats	15,000	do
Do	do	Imports of Cotton..	67,000	do
Do	do	Surats	25,000	do
Do	do	Stock of Cotton	895,000	do
Do	do	do Surats....	198,000	do
Do	Stock of Cotton in London		103,500	do

There was a moderate inquiry for Surats during the week and supplies were freely offered.

LONDON, 30TH APRIL.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed very dull. Surats prices barely supported.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera 5 5/16d.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been very dull.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	7s. 3d.
8½ lbs. do.	8s. 10½d.
40s Mule Twist	10½d.
2 per cent. Consols for account	93¾
5 do. French Rente, 1872	103½
Bar Silver	57

Arrival—Eamore.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 1ST MAY, 10-38 A.M.

Mail Steamer Pera from China arrived.

TRINCOMALLEE, 1ST MAY, 1-40 P.M.

H. M. S. Briton from Galle arrived.

GALLE, 2ND MAY, 1-20 P.M.

French Mail Steamer Dejeanne from Aden arrived.

GALLE, 2ND MAY, 4 P.M.

H. M. S. Briton, sailed for Rangoon yesterday night.

INSTALLATION OF THE RANEE JUMNABAEE AS THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE THRONE IN BARODA.

To-day Sir Richard Meade, pending the result of the inquiry by the Government of India into the validity of the titles set up by the various claimants to the vacant throne of Baroda, will instal the Ranee Jumnabaee on the gadee as a representative of the sovereign of the State. The ceremony would have taken place yesterday, but the day was regarded as unpropitious.

We hear with regret that Mr. H. G. Keene, Judge of Agra, has been compelled by ill-health to apply for short leave to the hills.

At the weekly meeting on Thursday the Bank of Bengal Directors raised the rates of interest and discount one per cent. all round.

Sir T. Madhava Rao and suite left the Grant Road station last night for Baroda. Mir Bakur Ali was seen making an application to him.

Sir D. Forsyth was expected in Calcutta on Friday evening or Saturday morning, and would leave by the next steamer on his mission to Man dalay.

The Executive Committee of the Lahore University College have submitted to the Senate the name of Mr. U. R. Burke, as the Registrar of that Institution.

The Government has, we learn, finally decided to discontinue the experiments which have been going on at Dum Dum for manufacturing poudrette on the carbonizing system of the late Mr Gilbert Hickie.

The commander of the Pantanaw, a steamer employed on the Irrawaddy river, has received a couple of Snipers from Government for the protection of his steam r against dacoits, and the up-country mailboats are now similarly armed.

The *Moulmain Advertiser* states that the letter sent by Lieutenant Adamson was duly received by the King and reply made to the purport that he will be happy to receive Sir Douglas Forsyth as he is a friend of Her Majesty the Queen and inclined for peace.

The quantity of cotton despatched to Bombay from the Central Provinces and Berar during the week ending 24th April amounted to 7,931 bales, and for the season to 285,205 bales, being 2,000 bales less than in the same period in 1873 74 and 70,000 more than in 1872 73.

The Government of India have ordered a reduction to be made in the number and salaries of peons attached to fire public offices in the Madras Presidency. The reductions in salaries chiefly consist in from Rs. 6 to Rs. 5 each per mensem, whereby the large saving of Rs. 29 per mensem will accrue to the State.

The post-office at Kalka, near Simla, was burnt to the ground last week, and several valuable records were lost, as well as a number of letters. It is believed that it is the work of an incendiary. The Postmaster was away at the time. Some suspicion rests on a man who was recently in charge of the Dagshai post-office, and who had been discharged from employment.

His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmere accompanied by Colonel Jenkins and his suite of officials arrived at Lahore on Tuesday last and proceeded to Wazeerabad the next day. His Highness was highly pleased at his reception at Simla, where he was made very much of indeed and met with the most marked attention. It is said that nothing of a political nature was at all discussed during the Maharaja's stay at Simla, the visit being simply one of courtesy.

The *Pioneer* reports an accident that happened last week at Subathu, by which one man in the 36th Regiment was killed and another wounded. The regiment was firing blank cartridges on parade when the above mischance occurred from one bullet. It is supposed that a round of ammunition was accidentally mixed up with the blank cartridges, but no suspicions of foul play, we believe, exists. Doubtless a court of inquiry will sit on the case.

The traffic on the Punjab Northern (State) Railway for the two first weeks, after the opening of the line, has been pretty heavy, and the returns have been more than double what the Government estimated them at. We believe it was thought that Rs. 2,000 per week would be the total of the traffic receipts; but the *Pioneer* says that they have averaged more than Rs. 5,000, which is very fair. The working expenses of the line are very small, and, therefore, there should be a good margin for profit.

All the public offices in Madras, the Banks and Mercantile offices were closed on the day of the funeral of Lord Hobart, and the ships in the road hung their flags half-mast. In the absence from the Presidency of the Bishop and the Archdeacon, the Rev. Dr. Sayers, Chaplain of St. Mary's Church, circulated requests to the clergymen of the Diocese to attend the funeral as a body in their surplices.

It was arranged by the heads of the principal educational establishments to close their schools for the day. The suggestion came in the first instance from His Excellency the Hon'ble W. Robinson, the Provisional Governor.

To the medical profession Lord Hobart's death will cause a great deal more sorrow than surprise. It has been almost a proverbial remark in Madras among those who were brought into contact with him that Lord Hobart ought never to have come to India.

The Lahore paper learns from a correspondent at Nynee Tal, that at the fire in the Sudder Bazaar there, on the night of the 23rd April, between 150 to 200 houses were burnt down. The fire broke out about 9 o'clock P. M., and was only partially extinguished at about 2 in the morning. Some of the dwellings were still smouldering when the advices left, and measures were in operation to put the fire out. The greater part of the men of the Convalescent Depot were present at the scene of the fire, and were placed as sentries by the energetic Assistant Commissioner, to prevent any property being removed from the burning houses. It is not yet ascertained if any lives were sacrificed on the occasion, but it is believed not. The precise origin of the fire, as to whether it was the result of accident or the act of an incendiary, has not yet been determined. The loss is estimated to exceed Rs. 50,000.

We are told by the *Rangoon Mail* that the services of a Burmese Assistant Conservator of Forests have been dispensed with by Government. Rumour has it that the official in question, who met with great praise from Mr. Baden Powell when that gentleman was in Burma, has received large sums for elephant hire in the past few years from Government, and that he omitted to pay the Karens for their elephants. A sum of Rs. 30,000 has been mentioned to us as the amount the Government have been paying for this elephant hire in the past seven years. Two fines aggregating Rs 1,200 were likewise levied from Karens for breach of forest rules which have not been credited to Government. The *Moulmain Advertiser* wants to know if dismissal is the only punishment for such offences. If they could be proved, the Indian Penal Code would doubtless apply a somewhat harsher one.

We learn from the *Pioneer* that owing to deficiency of coolie labour, the Northern Bengal State Railway may not be finished within the stipulated time, December next. Any delay in the construction of so important a line is greatly to be regretted. Upon its success depends the question whether the Government is to under take the systematic construction of light railways throughout the busy and populous parts of eastern Bengal. The districts through which the line will pass are about the most fertile in the province. Most luckily a new trade in tobacco has sprung up between Bengal and Germany, and it is supposed that the traffic in Rungpore tobacco alone will yield a good income to the new line. The Northern Bengal State Railway will ultimately be extended from Jalpigoree, its present terminus, to the foot of the hills at Darjeeling. It appears that the cost of the construction of this latter section of the line will be only slightly affected by the more difficult nature of the country through which it will run. The cost hitherto has been only about £6,000 per mile.

In his speech at the dinner given to him in Rangoon previous to his departure, the Hon'ble Mr. Eden, referring to his connection with Burma, said :—"I was, as I still am, most anxious that nothing should be said or done calculated to encourage the idea which seems unaccountably to have arisen in some quarters to the effect that there is a likelihood that my connection with British Burma will cease with my departure in a few days. It is of course impossible to look forward with any certainty even for so short a time as six months, but, gentlemen, I can only say that if I live and am well, it is my clear intention to be back amongst you again in the winter, and I should indeed be sorry to think that anything could prevent fulfilment of that intention." With regard to the probabilities of war with Burma Mr. Eden said—"something has been said this evening of the excitement caused in the country by rumours of war. I am afraid that it is true that uncertainty has led to some temporary derangement of trade which I deeply regret, but this will only be for a time; I do not for one moment apprehend that the King of Burma will be so ill-advised or so foolish as to resist the moderate and just demands of the Government of India; but should it be otherwise, it is a small matter. A misunderstanding would, with our present armament, our facilities of transport, our advanced base of operations, our knowledge of the country and the loyalty of our own people be no longer a matter of years, but of settlement in a few days."

The following remarks on the steam shipping trade will doubtless be read with interest. The most noticeable fact connected with the present position of steamship property is that, with few exceptions, complaints are general that it is not remunerative, and yet in the majority of cases those complaining refuse to avail themselves of opportunities to sell at prices even closely approaching those at which contracts may be entered into for new vessels. On the other hand there is considerable anxiety to dispose of low classed vessels, and in such several transactions have recently taken place at prices comparatively low. There is also a good deal of tonnage in weak hands (ranging from 800 to 1,400 tons) for which cash offers would receive eager acceptance, and buyers obtain good bargains. The steam tonnage now constructing is much below an average, and both builders and engineers show great anxiety to secure contracts, which may now be made more advantageously than at any previous period during the last six years. There are also a few smaller vessels (200 to 650 tons) built by speculators, who can better afford to sell cheap than to hold for a rising market. One great advantage is that, being ready for sea, or nearly so a buyer saves the delay incurred by building, and in many cases gain present advantages. The number and tonnages of iron sailing ships registered during the past six months are so exceptionally large that we think owners ought to be prepared for some reaction in the value of that property ere long. Freights are exceptionally low everywhere but the change long delayed must come shortly, and then all available tonnage will obtain a remunerative return.—*H. E. Moss and Co.'s Circular*, April 5.——The Steam Shipping Trade has not, up to the present, given any symptom of recovery from the state of depression into which it had fallen at the end of last year. New boats with the latest improvements still command tolerably good prices, but for second-hand boats it is very difficult to find purchasers except at a terrible sacrifice. Freights in almost every direction rule miserably low, with very little prospect of returning animation. Some boats are laid up, and, in other cases, owners are wisely availing themselves of this dull period to renew or make modern improvements in their machinery. It would seem a good opportunity now for purchasers, for the carrying trade of the world is so extensive and important that it can not be long before an improvement takes place, and this class of property obtain remunerative employment.—*A. Brett and Co.'s Circular*, April 2.

THE RIOT IN BARODA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, MAY 1.

If any of your military readers whose swords are rusting in their scabbards, or any advocates for out-and-out annexation of native states, were led to believe that the events which occurred in Baroda on Wednesday were sufficiently ominous to indicate to the one party that there might immediately be an opportunity of earning glory on the battlefield and to the other that their great political wish would soon be justified by events, they one and all are doomed to signal and grievous disappointment, for the *émeute* in the city on Wednesday was only a disgraceful riot without, in my opinion, any political importance. Those who know the temperament of natives, and their attachment to the dynasty of their own rulers, can well understand that an interregnum is likely to prove mischievous; and in the case of Baroda—the inhabitants of which have been accustomed to lying and all sorts of mean subterfuges—it was particularly dangerous to leave the throne of Baroda without an occupant, because it gave the intriguers, the naturally-inclined scoundrels, the adventurers, and the foolish, an opportunity for suspecting that, despite Proclamations, despite Sir Lewis Pelly's assurances over and over again that a native administration would speedily be restored, despite the honour of Lord Northbrook and his colleagues, despite everything, the promises of the Government of India were shams, for that its true intention was to seize upon the throne itself. Sir Lewis Pelly's position, or rather the Government of India's, was, I think, an exceedingly difficult one, considering the strenuous efforts that are made to conciliate an apparently irreconcilable people; for had inquiries about an heir to the throne been made before the Gaekwar was dethroned, the conclusion would eagerly have been jumped at that Mulharrao's deposition was a foregone conclusion, and bitter discontent in the hearts of the people might have been the result. At all events, whatever the difference of opinions may be upon the advisability of having an heir ready to step on to the throne when Mulharrao vacated it, an unhappily long interregnum has occurred, and I think we have reason to be glad that the result has been no worse than the wretched and foolish riot which threw Camp and city into such a state of excitement on Wednesday.

It is said that a rising of the roughs in Baroda had been planned to take place on Thursday, by which time in all probability the artillery would, according to previous arrangement, have left Camp, for Bombay. On Wednesday morning, however, unusual excitement was noticed among the throng in the main streets inside the city walls, and especially in the vicinity of the Gaekwar's Palace. The sowcars began to shut up their shops, and groups of natives spoke excitedly to each other and hurried to and fro. Soon the excitement seemed to over-power the discretion of the would-be rioters, and losing their patience, they resolved not to wait till the morrow, but to ease their feelings there and then. Several people were despatched to the city gates in all haste, and the great wooden doors, studded with spikes and iron bolts, were shut by a straining, panting, noisy company of enthusiasts. Jugjeevundass, the City Magistrate, who was deputed on special duty from Surat to Baroda, tried to put down the tumult; but he was recognised as a servant of the British Government, and a crowd set on him and pelted him with stones. He was seriously injured, and had to retire. Ramsunder, the Fouzdar, hearing the row, went forth to endeavour to quell it, but a mob set upon him also, and injured him, and he had to fly incontinently. A cry was raised against Damodhur Punt, which was echoed by a host of eager throats, and a crowd sallied forth in the direction of the former Private Secretary's house. He escaped by some means, but the mob revenged themselves for his disappearance by forcing their way into the house and smashing every bit of furniture that was breakable, tearing clothes, and ill-using Damodhur Punt's wife. The rioters tossed articles they could not break into an adjoining well, upon the surface of which floated many a piece of clothing that had been pitched out of the windows and torn into shreds by the people beneath. Damodhur Punt's wife was stripped almost entirely of her clothing, and she saved her bones by escaping into the friendly house of a neighbour. When the rioters had finished their work in Damodhur's house, they left it a wreck—mirrors, chairs, tables, lying in a broken heap, while silks, woollens, and other dress stuffs were torn and soiled. Damodhur's puggaree was made the object of a peculiarly savage demonstration, for when it was thrown out of the window a hundred hands scrambled for it, and in a few seconds a large number of people possessed a shred of the turban of the man whom it pleased them to denounce as renegade and traitor. The crowd then turned their attention to Gujanund Vithul. They shouted for him down stinking alleys and in the more open thoroughfares with a vehemence that would have been worthy of Sergeant Ballantine himself. Gujanund, however, was not to be found, and the roaring mob had to seek for other victims whom they might devour. Another crowd had meanwhile been busy in the vicinity of the Gaekwar's Palace. A deputation entered Luxmeebaee's Palace, which is a goodly and spacious house opposite the Haveiee, and said they wanted her baby, because as they had now no Gaekwar they intended to put him upon the throne. A little bundle of clothing, out of which peered a little black face, was handed to them, and they crossed the road with it in their arms, followed by a crowd of natives, leaping and shouting, and rushing forward to see the unhappy little brat. Up the stairs leading to the throne-room they scrambled. How the baby survived the crush I cannot imagine. If it yelled—as it would have been quite entitled to do—its tiny pipings were lost amid the surrounding storm of sound. It was taken through dark passages, up narrow staircases, until an open terrace overlooking the street was reached. Here the bearers of the child looked for Mahalsabaee's quarters—(Mahalsabaee is Mulharrao's elder Ranee)—and found them a few stairs further up. It is now said that Mahalsabaee went through a pretence of adopting Luxmeebaee's child. After this the crowd swarmed downstairs again and reached the throne-room, at the further end of which lay the huge mattress (covered with kincob or gold cloth) which constitutes the *gadee*, guarded by some of the sirdars. The baby was swung on to the mattress, and the poor little fellow opened his eyes, when the crowd capered round him, shouting that he was now their Gaekwar instead of poor Mulharrao. Every window in the long dark Durbar-room was filled with people, who shouted to the crowd below the tidings that Luxmeebaee's child had been installed upon the throne, and the declaration of the new native Raj was received with frantic gesticulations and shouts, and allegiance to the infant was there and then professed by a number of good haters of the British authorities. The child was removed to Mahalsabaee's rooms, behaving itself on the way as childhood's fits tender years might be expected to do—that is to say, crying and sprawling its legs and arms. A number of people now sought to obtain a more practical advantage from their proceedings, and went downstairs to the dark dens known as the Treasury, round which about a dozen Arab soldiers, armed with curious-looking matchlocks, were standing. There were twenty-five lakhs of rupees in the rooms. The soldiers refused the mob admittance, and, strange to say, notwithstanding the splendid prize they might have gained by pushing the guards aside, they did not persevere with their intention of looting the Treasure chests. Perhaps it was about this time that their attention was diverted by the rumour that Captain Jackson, one of the Assistant Residents, had arrived in the city. Rumours of what was going on had reached Sir Richard Meade and the Camp, and considerable curiosity, if not anxiety, was experienced by all lovers of order in consequence.

About eleven o'clock Captain Jackson, who had been asked by General Meade to go to the city and find out how affairs stood, and to make the best arrangements possible until troops, if their presence was necessary, could be sent from the Camp, started from the Residency in a carriage with an escort of eight or ten men of the 2nd Cavalry (from Deesa.) As he drove through the Fort he noticed a number of Banians sitting in front of their shops, and crowds of suspicious-looking characters thronging the road way. Shortly before reaching the Larripoor Gate, he was met by General Devine (of the Gaekwar's forces) and his brigade major. The General said he had been attacked by a mob and stoned, and moreover, that his carriage had been burned by them. This was a significant enough intimation that affairs were in a very unsatisfactory condition. Captain Jackson took General Devine into his carriage as he moved on he found ample proofs that the city was to a certain extent in the possession of a number of scoundrels, for in the alleys at the side of the street men were standing with bamboo bludgeons, and at the windows a number of individuals were similarly armed. As he neared the Clock tower, a high building which stands in the centre of the city, facing the four gates of the city—the gaindy (or Rainoscrve Gate), the Ranee Gate, the Chumpaneer Gate (which is situated at the end of the street in which the Gaekwar's and Luxmeebaee's palaces are situated) and the Laripoora Gate, through which he had just passed—he was pelted with stones. He persevered, however, and ultimately reached Mulharrao's Palace. Here the street was filled with a surging multitude; the verandahs and windows were crowded with ugly and excited faces; and on the other side of the road, he beheld Luxmeebaee's Palace swarming with people armed with bludgeons, every window forming a frame for a number of unattractive portraits, while even the roof was alive with people who were watching the proceedings of the multitud beneath and helping the general excitement with shouts and screams. The din as well as the bustle was something indescribable. Captain Jackson descended from his carriage, which of course was surrounded by people, and tried to ascend the steps leading to the durbar or throne-room. Here a number of people armed with swords, carbines, and matchlocks barred the way, and roughly intimated, while the air was filled with shouting, that he was not wanted there as Luxmeebaee's son had been installed upon the *gadee*. They refused to give him admittance, and seeing that it would be impossible to ascend the narrow staircase, as it was choked up with people, he returned to the centre of the roadway, followed by a crowd, and took out a note-book—a proceeding which brought down upon him a shower of stones. He tried to explain to the people the utter folly of their proceedings, but they were deaf to reason; and, moreover, had they had ears to hear and were willing to use them, it is doubtful if they could have heard his good advice, the screaming and shouting being at their height. He wrote a message in his note-book to General Meade, asking for assistance, and tore out the page and gave it to a sowar with an order to take it at once to the Residency. At this moment Captain Edwin Lynn (of the Gaekwar's troops) rode up and said to Captain Jackson that if he gave him two sowars he would bear a message to the Camp. He got the sowars, and rode off by way of the Chumpaneer gate, through which he was fortunate enough to be allowed to pass safely. Captain Jackson was still being pelted with missiles, and he turned and endeavoured to make his way on foot to the clock tower, which was only about fifty yards distant. He was followed by hooting, shouting, insults, and all the uproar that the Pandemonium could produce on the spur of the moment. He boldly struggled on to the Tower, however, and reached it. Here the sowar, whom he had despatched with the note to General Meade, returned with a rueful face and said he had not been able to pass through the Laripoora gate, as it was shut and surrounded with people. Captain Jackson pencilled a fresh note and gave it to another sowar who, however, returned in a short time with the same story to tell that had just been told by the other sowar. Captain Jackson mounted a horse, and calling to his escort to accompany him, told the sowar to follow him, and he would get him through his difficulties. All the way towards the Laripoora gate, amiable natives simply tremendous bore at him with long bamboos, and some equally civil gentlemen, not very well dressed, nor yet very clean, threw brickbats at him with all their energy. He at last reached the gate and tried to open it, but in vain. He dismounted and worked at the ponderous lock himself—an operation in which he was not assisted by the Gaekwaree soldiers who were in charge—but he had to give up the task in despair. A sowar called his attention to the fact that the crowd were massing in the thoroughfare behind, and were evidently intending to hem him in. His hat was knocked off by a missile, and the various parts of his body were struck. He saw that the crowd were so close upon him that he could not mount his horse. He then drew his revolver and fired it several times among the mob who retired rapidly, and while they were executing this retrogressive movement, he managed to jump into his saddle again. He set his face towards the Clock Tower, but his progress was almost completely stopped by the mass of human beings in front, who took advantage of his slow procedure by throwing stones at him, darting in upon him, and making feints of striking him and then dancing back again when they had delivered their blow. He presently found himself fellow in front of him wielding a huge bludgeon with both hands, evidently intending to knock him off his horse or stave his brains in. His revolver being empty, he rode hard at the rascal, who missed his original aim, though injuring Captain Jackson slightly. By the time he had accomplished the difficult and exciting ride to the Clock Tower, he had been injured on the knee and mouth some of his teeth being loosened by a stone. When he entered the upper room in the Clock Tower he found General Devine being made the victim of some mild skirmishing from the adjoining roofs. One of the mob followed Captain Jackson up the stairs of the Clock Tower, whereupon he asked a Gaekwaree highlander to fire his rifle against an opposite wall. This was done. The bullet whistled over the man's head, and this music and the report of the rifle sent the assailant and those who were following him downstairs again rapidly. Captain Jackson then exerted himself to keep the roads to the various gateways clear by sending Gaekwaree cavalry to patrol the roads. A force was sent to the Laripoora Gate, and these succeeded in opening it, holding it in readiness for the arrival of the British troops. About two o'clock a crowd was seen entering the Rhinoceros Gate, and as they drew near the Clock Tower, Captain Jackson observed two sirdars, Dossa Meer and the Pandray, with about sixty or seventy horse and foot, armed with matchlocks, swords, and sundry other weapons. They had not been long passed under the Clock Tower and went towards the Palace, followed by a crowd who shouted and cheered them and made sundry other demonstrations of delight. They entered the Palace by the durbar-room staircase. Capt. Jackson suspected that their object was to induce the Arab mercenaries, who thronged the house of Colonel Jacob, followed by a company of 7th Fusiliers, under Captain Maude, and a third gun in charge of Lieutenant Rochfort, took up their quarters in the more thickly populated parts within the walls. The guns were placed in position between the arches under the Clock Tower, and facing the Gaindy Gate, the Laripoor Gate, and the Chumpaneer Gate. The artillerymen slept near their guns. The officers were accommodated in the Clock Tower, in a mud-floored room, the doors of which had been torn off their hinges by the mob, while the frames of the windows (which are all round, and command a splendid view of the thoroughfares of the city) bore the marks of seas, rivers, and mountains of pansooparee and dirt. A table was improvised out of the broken doors; camp beds and refreshments were brought in from the camp. The room was swept and fumigated, and when a tablecloth had been spread over the "table," and something else placed upon that table-cloth, it was declared by all the gentlemen present who had had a lot of a knocking about the city to do that day, though not much fighting, that there might be much worse places than the old Clock Tower of Baroda to bivouac in.

THURSDAY.

On Thursday the city looked deserted, scarcely a soul moving about the streets. A number of prisoners were captured and another batch was made up during the day and sent into Camp. Some of the prisoners seemed inclined to lag, others objected to walking at all; but matters were speedily adjusted, when Captain Morse, who was in charge of the escort, ordered his men to halt, fix bayonets, and march quick with their arms at the trail. The prisoners in front of the bayonets did not at all like their appearance, and thought walking quickly much preferable to having any contact with such objectionable-looking articles. In the course of the day a message was received by the Ranee Mahalsabaee from the Residency that she must quit Baroda, and in the afternoon she was driven over to Camp. Sir Richard Meade had given orders in the meantime that a special train should be kept ready at the level crossing whence the Gaekwar departed a short time ago, and at six o'clock the two Ranees—Luxmeebaee and Mahalsabaee and the child—were driven down to the crossing. A company of 9th N. I., in charge of Captain Coles, kept possession of the new passenger station, and the level crossing was guarded by a small number of sepoys under a jemadar. Mr. Richey saw the Ranees off. The movements of the train were entrusted to Mr. Wilkinson, Traffic Superintendent, and the usual secrecy regarding them was kept along the line till the arrival of the train in Bombay.

FRIDAY.

On Friday some more arrests were made, but nothing of any moment occurred in the city, which was still occupied by British troops. In the forenoon Sir Richard Meade summoned the sirdars and sowcars to the Residency, and talked to them in serious, and let us hope, effective terms. The sirdars were told some truths in good honest style and it was pointed out to them that participation by any of them in such scenes as disgraced the city on Wednesday would only result in disagreeable measures being taken against the sirdars so found to be participating. The sowcars who had shut their shops early on Wednesday morning, and thus added to, if not creating, the excitement, were told that if any of them shut his shop again he would not be allowed to open it again. Matters were not minced with any of these persons. They were addressed in terms which they could not misunderstand.

SATURDAY.

On Saturday still more arrests were made, and the impression is gaining ground that some of the persons whom Sir Richard Meade has been expecting to assist in the maintenance of order in the city are at the bottom of the disturbance. The health of the troops in the vicinity of the Clock Tower is also becoming a matter for serious consideration. Two cases of cholera occurred to-day among the men of the 22nd Regiment, one or two of the European soldiers felt squeamish, and several deaths took place among the Gaekwaree troops and natives living in the immediate vicinity of the Clock Tower. Surgeon-Majors Lewis and Stock are narrowly watching the cases that occur among the troops, while Dr. Boustead is energetically exerting himself to improve the sanitary condition of the city. This evening a number of the Gaekwar's and Luxmeebaee's relatives were removed to Bombay by ordinary train. Luxmeebaee's father and a son he has recently adopted, were among them.

In conclusion I may say that the cause of the outbreak is being investigated. Some say that it was the result of a commercial panic among the sowcars, who set afloat the story that as the British Government intended to seize the country the Baroda rupee would be useless; others that certain Bunnias came from Surat and Bombay and said to the Baroda shopkeepers, "We have shut our shops. Why don't you, as there is no Gaekwar;" others that designing persons who have hitherto been greatly trusted are responsible. But I suppose the truth will soon be known.

(FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.)

Last Wednesday may be said to have been the most eventful day in Baroda, notwithstanding the many incidents and events connected with the commission and dethroning of Mulharrao Gaekwar. He left us amidst quietness, but it was not until nearly a week after the people of Baroda seemed to fancy a great grievance had been done them. Shortly after noon intimation came to the Governor General's Agent that the city of Baroda was in a state of disturbance. Captain Jackson, Assistant Resident, was immediately despatched into the city, accompanied by the Resident's escort. What was first supposed to be simply a small demonstration, turned out to be a much more serious matter. The Assistant Resident, on arrival in the city, was seen galloping down to the city accompanied by Mr. Richey, the Assistant Resident, and were shortly followed by the Native Infantry. In proceeding through the suburbs it was quite apparent that it was a serious matter, and that the whole city had risen. The troops were freely pelted with brickbats and stones by the mob who had collected in large numbers in different parts of the town. On the approach of the troops, however, the mob invariably skedaddled but only again to collect after they had passed on. Luckily the mob were not good shots, and few of the men were hit, although I hear some of the cavalry horses were injured. By this time things began to look serious and word was sent for two guns to be brought up from the rear, and on their arrival under command of Lieutenant Robertson, escorted by some of the Lancers, the force marched on to the Palace when it was found that the rioters had proclaimed Luxmeebaee's child Gaekwar and actually seated him on the *gadee*. A further reinforcement of Native Infantry joined the troops at the Palace, as also a company of the Royal Fusiliers under Captain Maude. A great number of prisoners were made and escorted into cantonment by the Fusiliers and a party of the 9th Native Infantry. Luxmeebaee and her son were brought into Camp by a detachment of Lancers and lodged under a guard in the house lately used for the trial of the Gaekwar. About 9 P. M. as the city appeared quiet the troops were withdrawn with the exception of two guns, 250 of the 22nd, 150 of the 9th and a party of Lancers, the whole under command of Colonel Nuttall, of the 22nd Regiment. Since Wednesday there has been no further open demonstration, but numerous and important arrests are being daily made. It is said some of the sirdars are implicated.

DEPARTURE OF H. H. JUMNABAEE FROM POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 1ST.

Her Highness, the Maha Ranee Jumnabaee, widow of the late Khunderao Gaekwar, left Poona by a special train, at noon to-day, for Baroda, some of the resident officials and railway officers being on the platform to honour her whom the Viceroy hath delighted to honour. How different was the departure of this Queen to-day from her arrival in Baroda after the death of her royal husband Khunderao. There was no one then to receive her and pay her the honour due to her rank except her own followers and retainers; but now elevated to sudden and unexpected dignity, a guard of honour escorts her to the station, and the representatives of Government are there to receive her and see her depart with befitting ceremony. Shortly after 10 o'clock, the hour originally fixed for her departure, the platform began to fill with her retinue and retainers, numbering between three and four hundred. There was considerable excitement at the station from this time until the arrival of Her Highness a few minutes before 12 o'clock. On the platform were Mr. Maurice, Deputy Traffic Manager, Major Spens, Assistant Cantonment Magistrat, and Baron H. De Larpent, Agent to the Sirdars of the Deccan. The Maha Ranee arrived at five minutes to twelve, and was received by a guard of honour from the 1st Native Infantry (Grenadiers). From her carriage she was conveyed in a closely covered palanquin to the first class compartment, where several of her female attendants had already preceded her, the troops presenting arms and the band of the Grenadiers striking up a lively march. The Maha Ranee herself being invisible (a pair of neatly formed ankles alone being temptingly displayed). Mr. Maurice was most assiduous in his attentions on the palanquin, and used every precaution to prevent its fair occupant from being seen by the *hoi polloi* who had numerously congregated on the platform. A great hitch in the proceedings was the exclusion, by Mr. Maurice, of the general public and the members of the press, among the latter being your humble servant. Mr. Maurice, strangely enough, seemed to labour under the delusion that the secret and precautionary measures, so necessary during Mulharrao's departure, were also to be observed on the present occasion, altogether losing sight of the fact that the departure of Jumnabaee was a public event in which the general public, equally with himself, had a right to participate. When asked, as a favour, to allow the reporters on the platform, Mr. Maurice very considerately made a scapegoat of Mr. Conder, and laid the whole source of unpleasantness on the shoulders of the Traffic Manager, who, had he been here, would assuredly have acted otherwise. Immediately the Maha Ranee had settled herself in her compartment the 'special' started, Major Spens, the Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, travelling in it. The guard of honor presented arms and the band struck up as the train moved on. Her Highness does not intend stopping anywhere on her way to Baroda, and so it is expected that the special will reach its destination at an early hour to-morrow. The Maha Ranee, who is only 27 years of age, is accompanied by her little daughter (her only child) and two of her brothers, one of whom, if you except his visionary organs, is, what Artemus Ward would pronounce to be, the 'dead lick' of the ex-Gaekwar Mulharrao.

DEPARTURE OF THE EX-GAEKWAR'S RANEES.

On Saturday last, at five o'clock in the evening Luxmeebaee and her child, accompanied by Mahalsabaee, the elder Ranee of the ex-Gaekwar, left Bombay for Madras. Mr. Souter, Commissioner of Police, Mr. Edginton, Deputy Commissioner of Police, and the Oriental Translator to Government, were in attendance at the Byculla station of the G. I. P. Railway, to which the Ranees and their suites were driven in carriages specially provided for their accommodation and attended by a guard similar to that which awaited them on their arrival. The train in which they left was a special one and consisted of one first class, two second class carriages, luggage vans, &c. The departure was effected much more quietly than their arrival, no crowd or gathering of people of any kind having taken place, as was the case on their arrival at the Churney Road station.

BOMBAY.

Drunkenness.—Two seamen were each fined one rupee by Mr. C. P. Cooper on Saturday last, for having been drunk and disorderly.

Mr. Nana Morozen, acting Second Magistrate of Police, begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the sum of Rs. 10 for the Police Court poor-box, given by Anundrao Chintamon.

Stealing.—Ahmed Abdool Raymon was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. Hosa Morojee, on Saturday last, for having stolen a number of articles, valued Rs. 15, from Hormusjee Sombjee.

On Saturday, at the High Court, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley, Mr. Pigot, instructed by Messrs. Lynch and Tobin, appeared for the plaintiff in the suit of Eduljee Cowasjee Barney v. Kursondass Muljee. The defendant did not appear. The suit was brought on a promissory note for Rs. 1,000. His Lordship gave a decree for the plaintiff for the amount claimed, with Rs. 270 for costs.

Fraud.—An information was laid on Saturday last, before the presiding Magistrate, by Chuggun Moolchund, against a Hindoo, who some days visited his shop in Parsee Bazaar Gate-street and arranged for the purchase of four chests of tea at Rs. 165, for which he paid Rs. 40 cash and had removed, promising to return shortly afterwards and pay the remainder. Having failed to do so, the complainant sought to have him brought before the Court. His Worship made an order accordingly.

The Tramway.—A neatly printed hand-book containing the company's rules and regulations, and the bye-laws recently sanctioned by His Excellency the Governor, has just been issued to the tramway employés. The book contains full information on every subject in regard to which disputes are likely to occur between the conductors and passengers, and should be printed in English, Marathi and Guzerati, can be referred to by all classes of passengers to decide any question which may arise.

Ooty Visitors' List.—The following is a list of arrivals and departures at Ootacamund up to the 27th instant :—

Arrivals.—Miss Oxslow, Lady Arbuthnot, Mrs Little, Mr R. Reed, Mr L. F. Chapman, Mr W Stone, Mr H Hill, Mr J Richter, Hon Justice Kernan, Miss Rideout, Mr Cooper, Mr W Grant, Colonel Malline, Mrs Longland, Mr H P Gordon, Mr Hinde, Mr Sladen, Mr Oakes, Mr Vanderbeck, Mr Brandt, Mr Carr, Major Gompertz, Mr Grover, and Mr Crewe.

Departures.—Mr

...the plaintiff such as he contended for. The Court then gave its findings on the issues, which were as follows :—

1. Whether the plaintiff is entitled to the absolute ownership and proprietary right in perpetuity to the lands in the plaint mentioned, free from any estate or interest therein of the Crown, save and except the right of the Crown to the receipt of a certain fixed and unalterable assessment payable in respect of the said lands ?

2. Whether the assessment made in 1800 by Major Thomas Munro, then Collector of Canara, upon the said lands, was a fixed and permanent and unalterable assessment ?

3. Whether such assessment was made by the said Major Thomas Munro as the duly authorised agent in that behalf of the late East India Company, and whether the same was ratified and confirmed by the said East India Company, and whether the same became valid and binding as against the Crown ?

4. Whether Bombay Act 1 of 1865 in any way applies to or affects the said lands ?

5. Whether such lands are alienated villages within the meaning and exception of section 49 of the said Act ?

6. Whether the passing of the said Act, by the local Government of Bombay, in so far as it purports to affect or alter the said annual land assessment payable in respect of the said lands was *ultra vires* ?

7. Whether the order of the Government of Bombay of the 26th March 1870 is null and void so far as it purports to affect the said lands ?

8. Whether the plaintiff is entitled to the relief prayed or any part thereof ?

Their Lordships found all the issues in the negative except the fourth which was found in the affirmative, and for the defendants. As to costs, looking to the fact that plaintiff had for seventy years been paying a uniform rate, coupled with the general belief in the district that he could defend himself, their Lordships thought he ought not to be ordered to pay the costs. The Court therefore gave a decree for defendants without costs. The Chief Justice said the Court had been very much indebted to the counsel on both sides for the ability with which they had conducted the case and for their elaborate discussion of the documents. His Lordship thought the case did not occupy a single hour longer than it ought to have. A very large portion of the judgment was in writing : the rest, with the extracts, had to be written out ; and as soon as that was done, the parties might get copies of the entire judgment. His Lordship suggested that the Government Solicitor should, in communication with his Lordship's clerk, arrange to have it printed for the convenience of the parties as soon as possible at the expense of Government.

We shall publish the judgment in an early issue.

'A WOMAN KEEPS A SECRET.'

A Gujarathee adaptation of this drama is being enacted on the boards of our local theatre at present. The Parsee drama has, even in the brief period of its existence, fallen into such disrepute that it is become a by-word for all that is voluptuous and degrading ; and the better classes of native society have been of late studiously discountenancing all efforts in the way of stage recreations. It being deemed inadvisable that one of the best means of educating the popular mind should be thus wholly lost to the native community of this country, an attempt has been made to see if the Gujarathee drama could not be lifted from that slough of filth and vice into which it has fallen. Accordingly an influential committee has been formed which purposes to enforce such strict regulations, while according the prestige of its name to deserving dramas, as are calculated to extirpate the evil influences which has brought down that noble art among natives to so low a level. It is not our purpose now to inquire into the utility of such an institution, or to express any opinion as to its ability to fulfil the task it has set itself to ; we only wish at present to criticise briefly the first play which is now being performed under the patronage of the Committee.

The play, whose vernacular name is '*Orat na lohnee Kasotee*, or the test of a woman's word is an adaptation of the English drama above mentioned. The dress, circumstances, play upon words, and the references to customs and manners have been entirely adopted from the original to the vernacular, and it will be perceived that it is not at all a literal translation. So far as the exigencies of the language admit, the vernacular rendering is a credit to the author ; and the new guise, into which the original is thrown, is so natural that the play hardly has the appearance of an adaptation at all. The plot is very simple,—more simple than is perhaps good to do justice to the author's ability or to satisfy the people's taste for sensational plots. Manijeh and Feerungeez are too maidens

> "Standing with reluctant feet,
> Where the brook and river meet,
> Womanhood and childhood sweet,"

and they stand here with very reluctant feet indeed—for the father of the one wants to marry her to an old dotard, because he is rich, while that of the other is anxious to give her the well and modest life in the cloister for ever. The girls in spite of very warm filial affection, fail to see much wisdom or common sense in the doom which hangs over their heads ; and because Feerungeez thinks herself compelled to refuse the hand of the old fool whom her tyrannical father intends to wed with his daughter on the morrow, he confines her into a tower, from a window of which she ultimately plunges herself—to die ? she thinks,—but to fall—as fate would have it—into the hands of Jal, a young man. Jal being a foreigner, and new to the city, runs with his precious burden to the nearest house, which turns out to be her to Manijeh, who is in intense agony in her turn because her lover has been fixed by her father for whom to abandon the world and take the veil. But Manijeh has a lover too who has been long away in search of high deeds of fame, Khoshru by name, who is the brother of Feerungeez.

Feerungeez on being recalled to consciousness by the efforts of her friend Manijeh, entreats her protection, and extorts a promise that she would mention to nobody the fact of her being in Manijeh's house. This the latter consents to, when her long absent lover, Khoshru, turns up. After mutual greetings Manijeh and, Khoshru disport themselves in each other's company and while in this state, Jal, the saviour of Feerungeez knocks at Manijeh's door. An unwarrantable suggestion flashes across Khoshru's mind, and in the confusion of averting it, his love commands Jal to get away from her door, while the foreigner's expostulation to be allowed to see the girl he had saved makes matters worse for poor Manijeh. At this point the writer's capacity for play upon words is given a fine scope. Ultimately matters arrive at a peaceful conclusion through mutual understandings till the fathers of the two girls, just at the moment when they think they are at the longed-for consummation of their stupid wishes, find themselves only in time to bestow their blessings upon their respective daughters and their chosen husbands.

Such is the plot of the play, and generally speaking, it is acted well. The best and most natural acting, however, is that of Mehr, the woman-in-waiting of Feerungeez who does justice to the author's development of the characteristic qualities which belong to the fraternity to which she belongs. Of the two heroines, both succeed equally in carrying with them the hearts of the audience, only Manijeh who is subject to greater hardships shows herself the weaker, making it appear unnatural that she should succeed in ultimately carrying out her own point. Khoshru is too vehement in urging his suspicions, and all throughout his protestations seem to lead to a breach which would not be so hopeful in its end as the falling out which all the more endears—

> "When we fall out with those we love, and
> meet again with tears."

Jal seems to be too prosaic to be a lover at first sight; a conclusion which is forced upon us from the very fact of his undertaking a sojourn in search of a wife. Barring these prominent defects, the play is, we think, well written and wellacted.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

Extracts from the Proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 29th instant.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager recommending that the rocks from the South side of the Wellington Basin to the distance of about 270 feet be removed.

Read report by the Acting Chief Engineer thereon estimating the cost of removing the rocks at Rs. 500.

Resolution.—Sanctioned. To be paid for from contingencies.

Read report by the Deputy Conservator on the letter of Messrs. Edward Bates and Co. complaining of the quality of the water supplied to the shipping.

Resolution.—The papers should be referred to the Acting Chief Engineer for report as to the possibility of altering the site from which the water boats obtain their water. The report of the Master Attendant to be placed at the disposal of the Press. The Trustees concur with the Master Attendant in believing that the sickness in the harbour does not arise from any impurity in the water supplied but from the pestilential air which comes from the night soil tanks and discharge pips at Carnac Bunder. This nuisance it is the province of the Municipality, and not of the Trustees, to remove. A copy of the Master Attendant's report to be sent to Messrs. Bates & Co.

Considered the Auditor's report on the accounts of the Trust up to the 31st March 1875. A printed copy of the accounts was sent to each of the Trustees.

Resolution.—The report is accepted.

The Chairman stated he was informed that the grain sellers had expressed a desire that the new Grain Markets should be called the "Ryan Markets," and proposed that this name be given to them.

Resolution.—The proposal is agreed to.

No. 575 of 1875.

Depy Conser and Mr Att's office,
Bombay, 27th April 1875.

To the Chairman of the Trustees Port of Bombay.

Sir,—With reference to a letter addressed by Messrs. E. Bates and Company to the Trustees of the Port, complaining of the impurity of the water supplied to the shipping, inferring that the same has been contaminated with the sewage, thereby causing sickness afloat, I have the honour to state that not a single complaint has been preferred at my office by any Commander as to the water supplied being bad. Invariably the water has been praised as better in comparison to many other ports.

On hearing that the above complaint had been preferred, I desired Mr. Corke, First Assistant, to visit the shipping, and particularly those of which Messrs. Bates and Company are owners, or agents. He obtained a bottle of water from the tanks of each vessel, to all of which on being examined appear to contain pure and clear water. Mr. Corke states that he made careful enquiry on board of the several vessels that he visited, a copy of his report is herewith attached. The water obtained from the different vessels together with a quantity from each water barge has been sent to the Government Analyser to be tested.

The prominent case pointed out in the second para. of Messrs. E. Bates and Co's letter is that the captain of the ship Canute is in hospital suffering from acute dysentery ; this, I must observe, is not an unusual occurrence as crews of ships after a long passage are liable on account of the sudden change of diet, and eating inferior qualities of fruit, to be attacked. It is, therefore, probable that this is the main cause of sickness afloat.

I am not aware of any unusual amount of sickness as stated by Messrs. Bates and Company as prevailing in the harbour, although I have incidently heard of a few cases of small-pox.

In filling from the water pipe at the Carnac Bunder which is 120 yards from the sewage outlet, the barges must at times come in contact with the execrable ordure issuing from there, as they have to lay several hours at a time filling. I would observe at the same time that the connecting hose is never allowed to come in contact with the salt water, and the connection with the tanks is by only one main hole door of one foot in diameter, all the tanks being connected by pipes below, thereby precluding contamination by exposure.

I accord with Messrs. Bates and Co. in their remark that the smell is both abominable and disgusting, and likely to make any one ill, and to make people fancy all kinds of things.

It is truly a vast nuisance to the whole of the Traffic in the upper part of the harbour, and the stench blowing over the shipping in the northern port of the harbour no doubt materially affects the health of the crews moored in that locality.—I have, &c.

W. L. Searle,
Dy Conser and Mr Att of the Port.

Bombay, 26th April 1875.

To Captain W. L. Searle, Deputy Conservator and Master Attendant.

Sir,—In obedience to your order of Friday last the 23rd instant, I proceeded on board of the undermentioned vessels and tasted the water from their tanks, bringing with me a bottle of the same from each vessel separately, and a bucket full from each of our barges as well, for your inspection.

S. S. Kong-Sverre, water good, no complaint.		
S. S. Strathclyde	do.	do.
Ship Celestial Empire	do.	do.
„ City of Richmond	do.	do.

Ellen Bates.—The master stated that the water tasted bad. This water was put into the tank on the 31st March. The water that was taken from the tank in my presence on the 23rd instant, was good.

Ship Mary Stenhouse.—The master complains that water taken from the tank standing in a jug all night tastes bad in the morning. The water that was taken from the tank in my presence on the 23rd instant was good.

Ship Canute.—The chief officer said he found no difference in the water during this voyage than he did on former voyages. This vessel arrived on the 16th of March last, and on the 17th was supplied with 12 tons of water, and on the 23rd with additional 12 tons, but no complaint was preferred about the water being bad.

I further beg to state that I have asked many other captains whether the water was bad, but they have all declared it to be good.—I have, &c.,

W. G. Corke.
1st Asst Master Attendant.

MHOW RACES, 1875.

PROSPECTUS OF THE MHOW AND CENTRAL INDIA RACE MEETING, 1875.

Stewards.—Major-General Daly, C. B., Major-General Montgomery, C. S. I., Col. Cahusac, 16th Regt. N. I.; Lieut.-Col. Trent, 68th L. I., Lieut.-Col Blundell, 3rd Hussars, Lieut-Col. Chapman, 25th N. I. I., A. B Stopford. Esq., R. H. A., and C. Cheyne, Esq.

FIRST DAY—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16TH.

First Race.—The Maiden Galloways.—For all Maiden Galloways. Weight for age and class raised 7 lbs. ½ miles. Winners once 3lbs, twice 5lbs, thrice 7 lbs. Entrance Rs. 20 with 150 added. Entrance on 15th August Rs. 30 ; 1st October Rs. 60 ; 1st November Rs. 80 ; 1st December Rs. 100. The Mhow a sweepstakes of Rs. 40 for each horse declared to start with Rs. 400 from the Fund.

Second Race.—The Hussar Cup.—A piece of Plate value Rs. 1,500. Presented by the Officers of the 3rd K.O. Hussars For Maiden Arabs. Open to Officers on full pay of the Army serving in India. Weight for age, and to carry three times before becoming the property of the winner. Six years and aged to carry 10 stone ; 5 years 9 stone 10 lbs. ; 4 years 8 stone 11 lb. ; 3 years 8 stone 1 lb. Entrance on 1st August Rs. 100 ; 1st October Rs. 150 ; 1st December, Rs. 200 ; with a sweepstakes of Rs. 80 for all horses declared to start, and Rs. 500 from the Fund. G. R. 1½ miles.

Third Race—The Trial Stakes.—For all horses. Weight for age and class raised 7 lbs. ; Maidens allowed 10 lbs. Winners of the season once 5 lbs ; twice 7 lbs extra. Entrance on 15th August Rs. 20 ; 1st October Rs. 80 ; 1st November Rs. 120 ; 1st December Rs. 150, with a sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for all starters and Rs. 500 from the Fund. 1 mile.

Fourth Race—For all Maiden Ponies.—13-2 and under. 13-2 to carry 9 stone 10 lbs. Weight for age and inches. Entrance Rs 20 with 150 from the Fund. ¾ mile.

Fifth Race—The Arab Challenge Plate.—For all Arabs. 10 stone 7 lbs. each. G. R. ¾ mile. Entrance Rs. 20 with 150 from the Fund. The winner to be put up to Auction at Rs. 500. Surplus over selling price to go to the Fund.

SECOND DAY—SATURDAY, 18TH DECEMBER.

First Race—3rd K. O. Hussar's Subaltterns' Cup.—On its Terms.

Second Race—The Mhow Derby—For all Maiden horses. Weight for age and class raised 7 lbs. Winners once 5 lbs ; twice 7 lbs extra. The Winner of the Trial Stakes 5 lbs extra in addition to any other penalty. Entrance on 15th August Rs. 40 ; 1st October Rs. 60 ; 1st November Rs. 100 ; 1st December Rs. 150, with a sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for all starters and Rs. 500 from the Fund. 1½ miles.

Third Race.—The Indore Purse—Of Rs. 300 for Maiden Arabs. Weight for age raised 3 lbs. Winners once 3 lbs ; twice 5 lbs ; thrice 7 lbs extra. Entrance on 15th August Rs. 20 ; 1st October Rs. 30 ; 1st December Rs. 80. Maidens on the day allowed 5 lbs. 1 mile.

Fourth Race—The Starkey Cup—A piece of plate value 250 guineas presented by Capt. Starkey, 3rd K. O. Hussars. For Arabs. Open to Officers on full pay of the Army serving in India. The cup to be won twice before the property of the winner. Weight for age and aged to carry 10 stone ; Five years 10 stone 2 lbs. ; four years 9 stone 10 lbs. A winner of one season 3 lbs. extra ; two seasons 5 lbs extra ; three seasons 7 lbs extra. The winner of the cup at any previous year 3 lbs extra in addition to other penalties. Galloways allowed 7 lbs, Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Maidens on the day of the race allowed 12 lbs. G R. Professionals allowed to ride carrying 5 lbs extra. 1¼ miles. Entrance on 15th August Rs. 60 ; 1st October Rs. 100 ; 1st November Rs. 150 ; 1st December 200, with Rs. 250 added by the Donor and Rs. 500 by the Mhow Race Fund. The Cup will not be given unless three horses on different interests start.

Fifth Race.—The Give and Take.—For all Arabs. Weight for age and inches raised 7 lbs. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. 1 Mile. Entrance Rs. 40 with Rs. 200 added from the Fund.

THIRD DAY—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 21ST.

First Race.—The Jowrat Purse.—A purse of Rs. 500 presented by H. H. the Nawab of Jowrah for all Arabs. Weight for age. Winners of the season once 3 lbs ; twice 5 lbs ; thrice 10 lbs. Maidens allowed 10 lbs. 2 miles. Entrance on the 15th August Rs. 40 ; 1st October Rs. 80 ; 1st November Rs. 100 ; 1st December Rs. 150.

Second Race.—The Dhar Purse.—A purse of Rs. 500 presented by H. H. the Rajah of Dhar. Handicap for all horses 14 miles. Entrance on 15th August Rs 30 ; 1st October Rs. 60 ; 1st November Rs. 100 ; 1st December Rs. 150. The Handicap to be published at 8 a. m. on the 20th December. Half forfeit for those not accepting the handicap. The acceptances to be made before noon the same day.

Third Race.—The Galloway Plate.—For all Galloways. Weight for inches raised 7 lbs. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. 1 mile. Rs. 300 from the Fund. Entries on 15th August Rs. 30 ; 1st October Rs. 60 ; 1st November Rs. 80 ; 1st December Rs. 100. Winners of the season once 5 lbs. extra ; twice 7 lbs. extra.

Fourth Race.—The Pony Handicap.—For all Ponies 12-2 and under. Entrance Rs. 20 with 150 added. 2 of a mile. To close at Noon on Saturday the 18th December.

Fifth Race.—The Australian & C B Hack Race.—Entrance Rs. 20 with 150 added. For Australians and C. Breds. Weight for age and class raised 2 stone 7 lbs. ¾ of a mile. The winner to be put up to Auction at Rs. 500, surplus over selling price to go to the Fund.

FOURTH DAY—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 23RD.

First Race.—The Steward's Purse of Rs. 400.—Forced handicap for English, Colonial and C. B. horses that have won races to which 400 Rs. have been added during the meeting. Entrance Rs. 50 for each race won. Losers of the above classes can enter before 8 a. m. on the 22nd at Rs. 50. 1¼ miles.

Second Race.—The Holkar Purse.—A purse of Rs. 500 presented by H. H. Maharajah Holkar. Forced Handicap for Arab horses that have won Races to which Rs. 300 or more have been added. Entrance Rs. 50 for each race won. Optional to losers at an entrance of Rs. 50, entrance for losers to be made before 8 a m. on the 22nd December. 1¼ miles.

Third Race.—The Losers' Handicap.—For all horses that have started and not won. Entrance Rs. 30 with 300 from the Fund. 1 mile. Entrance to be made by 8 a. m. on the 22nd December.

Fourth Race.—Handicap for all Arabs.—That have started and not won. Entrance Rs. 30 with Rs. 200 from the Fund. 1¼ miles. Entrance to be made by 8 a. m. on the 22nd December.

Fred Lukin, Honorary Secretary.

N. B.—The Holkar State Railway is open to within 16 miles of Mhow.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

CARDINAL MANNING.

(*Daily Telegraph.*)

On Monday April 5th the new English Cardinal returned from Rome to the Archiepiscopal residence in Francis-street, Westminster; and yesterday evening April 6th his Eminence held a reception, which was so numerously attended that the spacious suite of rooms was crowded to excess. At nine o'clock the carriages began to pour in at the gate of the building, which was formerly known as the Soldiers' Institute, and by ten the stream of visitors had reached its height. Facing the landing at the top of the first flight of stairs, Cardinal Manning, who wore the scarlet robe and skull cap, not the biretta, stood just within the room to receive the bishops, priests and laity of his Church who came to pay their visit of respectful congratulation. For an hour or more his Eminence, mastering the fatigue which, after his long and recent journey, he must have suffered, stood on the same spot, shaking by the hand one after another of the faithful, as each in turn made obeisance before him. It would be a far less difficult task to name those Roman Catholics, now in London, who were absent from last night's reception than to enumerate all who were there. With one exception, that of the Bishop of Shrewsbury, who was prevented by a passing attack of sickness from attending the reception, all the Roman Catholic bishops attended. Of the laity, the Duke of Norfolk, the Marquis of Ripon, the Earl of Denbigh, Lord Robert Montagu, Sir Charles Clifford, Mr. Clifford, the Hon. Mr. Stonor, Mr. Francis Stonor, Captain Nolan, and several Irish members of Parliament were among the first to kiss the hand of Cardinal Manning. Few only of the clergy or laity remained in the chamber with his Eminence ; but the adjoining room, which is of considerable size, was very soon blocked by animated groups, whose mingled hum of conversation grew louder and louder, till it drowned the voice of the usher standing at the door of the next apartment to call the names of fresh comers.

The principal room in which this notable company assembled was remarkable for the plainness of its furniture and the absence of all adornments, save only pictures of the saints and a few ecclesiastical objects of art carved in ivory and wrought in metal. There, under a purple velvet canopy, was the silver cross which has been carried before Cardinal Manning during his Archiepiscopacy. Most of the paintings, and notably one by some very early Italian master, representing Saint Sebastian and two other saints, were the gifts or bequests of Cardinal Wiseman. Tea and coffee were served in this room to the visitors, who found much to interest them and to engage their attention for a long time among the psalters and other religious books displayed on the tables ; which likewise bore, by the bye, plans of that cathedral so truly described, in the remoteness of its possible realisation, as "The Church of the Future." Not the youngest and most sanguine Roman Catholic expects to see the metropolitan cathedral of the Roman communion an accomplished fact. The principal elevation drawn by the architect, Mr. Henry Sutton, shows a Gothic church of the Amiens type, intended to be as large as that same model of thirteenth century architecture, even to the height of its exquisitely graceful steeple, which is 213 feet from the pavement. Supposing that the funds can be raised for the carrying out of a plan so vast, Roman Catholics of the second or third generation from this period of good intent may gladden their eyes with the sight of a cathedral church of Westminster, rivalling the yet scarcely rivalled building of Evrard de Foullay, forty-fifth Bishop of Amiens. At present the money subscribed for the work might suffice to build one of the small side chapels, hardly noticeable in the bird's-eye view of the proposed cathedral, as it is drawn by the architect.

Such were the topics incidental to the conversation in the Archiepiscopal residence last night. But they were apart from the simple object of the gathering, which was to hail the return of Cardinal Manning, and to testify in the most unmistakable manner to the joy of the Roman Catholic communion in England at his elevation. Soon there will be another and a more formal assembly, at which the address, now in preparation, will be presented.

MILITARY RANK AND TITLES.

(*Vanity Fair.*)

The primary object in giving a military title is to indicate by it the persons who exercise certain military functions. We put a label, as it were, on a man so that people may know that certain powers and duties have been entrusted to him. The secondary object is to give the holder of these titles a social status tending to render the profession attractive. As late as towards the close of the last century military rank was not assumed, save during the performance of military duties For instance, General Conway and General Stanhope were habitually spoken of as Mr. Conway and Mr. Stanhope. Even so recently as thirty years ago officers who held the rank of lieutenant and captain in the Guards had the plain Mr. written on their cards. In those days many men who had retired from the regular army dropped their military handles when they had held the rank of field-officer. When, therefore, a gentleman called himself captain, major, or colonel, it was pretty certain that he had been or was in the army.

With the Crimean war came a spasm of militarism, and interest in and ambition to be thought connected with it. If a shopman sprained his wrist lifting down a heavy bale, he was more than comforted by the thought that he was mistaken for a Crimean hero, and many a genuine Crimean hero was looked down upon as a mere civilian-devil-in-a-scratch-pack-bread of admiration out of their mouths. Then militia regiments were embodied in large numbers, and every militia corps in the kingdom at least called out for training. The training facilities of a journey to England had, too, for some years past brought annually a larger and larger number of East India Company's officers home on leave Then sprang up the Volunteers with their easily-acquired titles. Honorary rank was also granted to Yeomanry. Finally, during the last few months ago a warrant was issued which put the finishing stroke to the debasement of the value of military rank. By this order officers of militia, retiring after fifteen years service, which few have been in the militia, are to retain their rank and the right to wear uniform. A step of honorary rank is also to be given to field-officers, colonels excepted, after twenty-five year's service, of which fifteen shall have been in the militia, and to captains after twenty years' full service, of which ten years shall have been in the militia, whether while serving or on retirement. The country is thus swarming with men who, without being real soldiers; yet are authorised to wear military titles, and the value of the latter to officers of the regular army has enormously dimished.

Even in the army military rank is frequently given in a manner tending to lower the estimation in which it was once held. Paymasters, some of whom have, and some of whom have not, previously served in the combatant ranks are styled now major, though they have never exercised the functions of the rank in their lives. Honorary brevet promotion has been given of late with a lavish hand. The result is that in some regiments there are nearly as many field-officers as captains and it is but a prudent precaution to address every officer over thirty as major or colonel. In several public establishments, even the number of those addressed by such a title is no fewer than half a-dozen Since the Indian Mutiny, also, there has been a constant flow of retirement from the Indian army, while at the same time those who remain in pay frequent visits to the mother country. Now in the Indian army the ordinary rule is reversed, there being actually more field officers than subalterns There is moreover this peculiarity in the Indian army that a staff officer may spend thirty or forty years, his name being all the time borne on the rolls as a combatant officer, and yet never have done a year's purely military duty the whole time. Frequently a young officer, a few months after landing in India, manages to obtain a civil appointment and continues in civil employ till the close of his career. There is a story of one who spent thirty years in India, and never once during the whole time wore his full-dress uniform. Another officer had spent years in the pay-office, the Commissariat, or some such semi-civil department—during the first Sikh war he was suddenly ordered up to the frontier to take command of his regiment which he had never seen before, or at all events he had not seen for many years. He arrived on the eve of Sobraon, led his regiment into action the next day, and then returned to his semi-civil berth, having been mentioned in despatches for the manner in which he had accordedd his functions. Those functions were, however, of a nature to prevent being merely to say "The line will advance quick "march." Bayswater ruck—named by the irreverent Mesopotamia or Asia Minor—Cheltenham, Bath, and Edinburgh, are also full of ex-Indian gunnery officers who never commanded a brigade, and colonels who never commanded a regiment, men "who never set a "squadron in the field, nor the division of a battle title knew more than "a spinster." Society is not, however, aware of this fact. It finds these living at the little of general or colonel, and naturally believes that they are experienced veterans. Not unnaturally they foster the delusion by assuming a martial air and garb, and talking of military affairs as if they were authorities on Napoleons Von Moltke, or Jomini. Society being a trifle more ignorant than they are takes them at their own value.

And so with paymasters and officers of the auxiliary forces. They call themselves colonels or majors, and society does not take the trouble to ask to what branch of the service they belong, and whether they are regular or mere casual soldiers. Formerly militia officers held the very proper view that their military titles were merely indications of their duties, and by no means implied any honour in their persons. It was considered bad form for a country squire to swagger about the country with the prefix of colonel or major, and he doffed his rank with his uniform. It is quite different now. Not only does the militiaman or Volunteer make a point of having his military prefix engraved on his card, but even those who once in years gone by were colonels, majors, or captains of Volunteers, Trained Bands, Militia or Yeomanry, insist on obtruding their handles. The militiamen in consequence of the obnoxious and palpably absurd order of 1873, are now to a certain extent justified in trying to make the public believe that they are soldiers, but merely during training or embodiment, but at all times, and even after retirement, but those of the Volunteers who offend in this way have no justification for their vulgar vanity. As an instance of the extent to which this offensive folly is carried we may mention that we have seen the name and Volunteer title of the proprietor placed over two London shops. A certain Knight of the Pen, on the strength of having some time ago been for a few months commissioned in a Volunteer corps, always calls himself Colonel Blank. He has as much right to call himself mandarin, khan, or pasha as colonel. Another Volunteer officer commanding a regiment was for a few years a subaltern in the Guards, in which he rose to be lieutenant and captain. He is now frequently styled colonel, and the organ of the Volunteers becomes very indignant if that title is withheld from him. In short, society now swarms with colonels and majors, many of whom are not really colonels or majors at all in the true sense of the word—that is to say, they have never exercised the functions of colonel or major in the regular army.

It is supposed that military rank gives an officer a certain social position, and helps to console him a little for the miserable smallness of his pay. But how can military rank be valued by the true soldier when it is prostituted by the authorities and usurped by individuals as freely as it is now ? Take the case of Captain Firelock, who has had twenty years' service, including three campaigns, a couple of wounds, and a Staff College training. Well, Captain Firelock dines out, and meets in the drawing-room Major-General Currie, Major Cash, Colonel Broadacres, and Lieutenant-Colonel Tulle. Naturally his host, being a civilian, sends all three gallant officers down to dinner before their military junior, Firelock, who is only a captain. At dinner military organisation becomes the topic of conversation, and Captain Firelock modestly expresses his views. He finds, however, the General, the Major, and the Colonels all opposed to him, and the company look on Firelock as an ignorant presumptuous person to venture to put himself against two seniors. It ends by his being conversationally snuffed out and politely pooh-poohed, and probably some sarcastic remarks about the superior knowledge of foreign officers are indulged in Were, however, inquiry to be made it would be found that Major-General Currie almost from the time he landed in India had been in either the Commissariat, the Pay Office, or the Clothing Department ; that Major Cash's military existence had been passed as Paymaster at a depot ; that Colonel Broadacres was a mere honorary colonel of militia, who had rarely attended training in his life, and was utterly destitute of military knowledge; and that Lieut.-Col. Tulle was the proprietor of a large provincial Linendraper's establishment, who had obtained the command of a corps of Volunteers. The public, however, does not understand subtle distinctions To them a colonel is a colonel and a general is a general without reference to the military antecedents of those officers. It is not, therefore, to be wondered at that officers of the regular army who have gained their military titles by genuine military service are beginning to be somewhat ashamed of those titles, or that in fact the latter cease to have either meaning or value.

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